

## GRANTING PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

FEBRUARY 9, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and  
ordered to be printed

MR. FEIGHAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the  
following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 117]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 117) for the relief of Ana P. Costes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Ana P. Costes, Wolodymyr Krysko, Rosa Tomasina Maria Puglisi (Rosa Tomasina Maria Sano), Shima Shinohara, Hsi-Lin Tung, Ruth Min-Kwong Leung Tung, Sumie Legasse, Hava Shpak, A. A. Shpak, Sympcha Shpak Richard Karl Hoffman, Marcelina Anderson, Gerassimo Troianos, Markos Demetrius Spanos, Maria Gabriella Byron (Maria Gabriella Michon), Dolores Maria Gandiaga, nee Seijo, Chang Ho Cho, Chia-Yi Jen (also known as Charles Jen), Catherine Samouris, Kerson Huang, Cirilo Jose, Meliton Topacio Tapawan, Alvaro A. Jose, Hedi Gertrude Spiecker, Vaclav Majer, Irma Majer, Vaclav Majer, Jr., and Chocura Yoshida, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this Act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to certain aliens.

## PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to 28 persons who were the subjects of individual private bills, as follows:

S. 117, by Senator Dirksen  
 S. 84, by Senator Humphrey  
 S. 174, by Senator Pastore  
 S. 183, by Senator Payne  
 S. 194, by Senator Bush  
 S. 253, by Senator Smith of Maine  
 S. 332, by Senator Butler  
 S. 345, by Senator Bender  
 S. 368, by Senator Robertson  
 S. 379, by Senator Purtell  
 S. 433, by Senator Smith of New Jersey  
 S. 498, by Senator Douglas  
 S. 509, by Senator Bible  
 S. 585, by Senator Kilgore  
 S. 592, by Senator Kefauver  
 S. 608, by Senators Hickenlooper and Martin of Iowa.  
 S. 619, by Senator Saltonstall  
 S. 695, by Senator Jackson  
 S. 696, by Senator Jackson  
 S. 698, by Senator Jackson  
 S. 717, by Senator Russell  
 S. 762, by Senator Hruska  
 S. 763, by Senator Hruska

The committee, desiring to lighten the burden of the Chief Executive and to shorten the time required for the consideration of private calendars on the floor of the House, has decided to include the names of several beneficiaries of pending private bills in one bill, after having considered each of the cases on their individual merits and having acquainted themselves with all the facts pertinent to each case.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

A discussion of each case included in the instant bill, with reports from the departments of the administration, and such additional information as was obtained by the committee, appears below in the order that those cases appear in the bill, as amended.

*Ana P. Costes—S. 117, by Senator Dirksen*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 30-year-old native of the Philippines. Her only entry into the United States was at San Francisco, Calif., November 24, 1949, as a student for the period of 1 year. She attended the University of Chicago until the spring of 1951 when she became afflicted with tuberculosis but has since recovered from the disease. She presently resides with an uncle in Chicago, Ill., who is a United States citizen. Her brother is a member of the United States Armed Forces. Both parents are dead and she has no home to return to in the Philippines.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated October 7, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with



reference to S. 3671 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3671) for the relief of Ana M. Costes, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct middle name of the beneficiary is Padilla.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Philippine Islands.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE ANA PADILLA COSTES, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3671

The beneficiary was born in the Philippine Islands on November 30, 1924, and is a citizen and last a resident of that country. Her only entry into the United States was at the port of San Francisco on November 24, 1949, when she was admitted temporarily as a student for a period of 1 year. She attended the University of Chicago from February 6, 1950, to April 17, 1951, when she withdrew from school because of active minimal tuberculosis. Her last extension of stay as a student expired on May 23, 1952, and she was given until July 2, 1952, to depart from the United States. She did not effect her departure from the United States and in March 1953, deportation proceedings were instituted in her case and after hearing she was found deportable on the ground that she had failed to comply with the terms and conditions of her admission as a student. She has been granted the privilege of voluntary departure from the United States in lieu of deportation and the time for her departure has been extended from time to time with the last extension having been granted to August 31, 1954.

The beneficiary's education consists of grammar school and high school which she completed in the Philippine Islands and approximately 1 year of general college education at the University of Chicago. She has not been employed while in the United States and had no special occupation in the Philippine Islands other than that of a student. The beneficiary's parents are deceased and her only living relative in the Philippine Islands other than aunts and uncles is a brother who resides on and earns his livelihood from a small farm. This brother of the beneficiary is married and it is believed that he has seven children. The only relatives of the beneficiary in the United States are a brother and an uncle, both of whom are naturalized citizens of the United States. The brother, a member of the United States Army stationed in Japan, is married and the father of seven children. The beneficiary's uncle, Antonio Padilla, resides with the beneficiary at 2247 North Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill. The beneficiary has no assets either here or abroad and is being supported entirely by her uncle who is employed as a cook in a restaurant and earns a salary of \$95 per week.

The beneficiary is no longer afflicted with tuberculosis and plans on continuing with her education if permitted to remain in the United States.

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS,  
Chicago, Ill., January 21, 1955.

Senator EVERETT DIRKSEN,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In connection with Miss Ana P. Costes' application for United States citizenship, it gives me pleasure to add a word to those of others here in the college of the University of Chicago, in the belief that Miss Costes gives promise of becoming a dependable and a trustworthy citizen. As her adviser in her undergraduate work, I found her to be gentle and earnest, intelligent and eager to succeed against rather heavy odds. I entertain no doubts concerning her sense of pride and loyalty and her future conduct if the honor in question is accorded this young woman.

Truly and respectfully yours,

DURBIN ROWLAND,  
*Associate Professor and Adviser in the College.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,  
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE,  
Chicago, Ill., January 21, 1955.

Re Miss Ana P. Costes.

Hon. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
*Senator from Illinois, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR DIRKSEN: I knew Miss Ana P. Costes in the spring of 1951 when she consulted me for a lesion in her lung which proved to be active tuberculosis. She was an extremely cooperative and intelligent patient and, although the diagnosis meant giving up her university studies and seeking prolonged bed rest in a sanatorium, she followed the advice faithfully and cheerfully. Although she was living with an uncle and although neither she nor her uncle had much in the way of financial reserves, they insisted that Miss Costes pay for her care in a private sanatorium, although we could have undoubtedly procured treatment for her at the National Jewish Sanatorium in Denver, an institution which generously cares for people who are not the responsibility of their own local health agency or who have not sufficient funds for their own care. I feel that her reaction to the diagnosis and her independence of spirit are high recommendations for her as a citizen of this country and would lend my wholehearted support to your bill for her citizenship.

Yours truly,

W. R. BARCLAY, M. D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS,  
Chicago, Ill., January 24, 1955.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

It is a pleasure to give you a statement of background data concerning Miss Ana Padilla Costes for whom Senator Dirksen so kindly submitted on January 6, 1955, Senate bill 117 for her relief.

Her official record at the University of Chicago shows that she was born on November 30, 1924, in Binalonan, Pangasinan, Philippines. She was admitted to the college of the University of Chicago for the autumn of 1949. However, she arrived too late from the Philippines to begin classes in the fall of 1949 and hence matriculated in our midyear class in February of 1950. Midyear students are allowed to carry only two subjects, each the equivalent of a year work, and all grades rest upon a final comprehensive examination. She has earned a C in English and a C in Humanities (art, music, literature).

In her childhood she spoke three Filipino dialects as well as English. She was an honor student during the years she was a high-school student in Binalonan. The principal of that high school, Miss Carmen de la Cruz, wrote to us describing her as serious, womanly, industrious, resourceful and tactful, loyal and virtuous, helpful, cooperative, responsible, possessed of a very pleasing personality. She made a longer comment:

"Although Ana's parents did not go to college, Ana shows signs of having come from a cultured family. She has fine manners. Her outstanding traits are respect for elders and rights of others, obedience, seriousness in work, pleasant personality, friendliness, and industry."

According to our entrance tests which are very rigorous, this girl classified at average or a little below average in academic ability. However, English is not her native tongue and we realized that her grades would undoubtedly be higher if she were tested in her own language.

When I first knew Ana Costes in March of 1951, she was referred to me by her faculty adviser who felt that she looked unwell. She is a tiny person, 4 feet 10 inches tall and weights about 85 pounds. I promptly sent her to our student health service who saw to it that she was given a chest X-ray. This was the beginning of a careful diagnosis of active pulmonary tuberculosis. She was hospitalized first in Billings Hospital beginning on April 24 1951. She was later transferred to Edwards Sanitarium in Naperville, Ill. and was there from May 9 1951, to July 28, 1951, when she was released to return to the care of her maternal uncle, Mr. Antonio Padilla, who had indicated financial responsibility for his niece.

A relapse of the tuberculosis put her into the sanitarium again on June 19, 1952. She was discharged the second time on August 7, 1952, and has seemed to remain in good health ever since then. That she developed tuberculosis in the first place is not surprising, since she was forced to work as slave labor in the ricefields during the Japanese occupation.

There is an important additional point. Despite her illness she has never been a public charge. Her uncle, Mr. Antonio Padilla, assumed financial responsibility for her college work as well as for all of her illness.

Ana's father, Mr. Dionisio T. Costes, was a farmer. He died during the war and her mother, Anselma A. Padilla, died in 1946. Ana is the youngest of 4 children, 2 of whom were killed by the Japanese during the war in the Philippines. The remaining brother now serves in the United States Army and is stationed in this country.

My reason for asking that this bill be introduced was because the immigration authorities are caught in a legal situation in which they can only insist that she go back to the Philippines. She lost her student status because she became ill. Having lost her student status, she was subject to deportation. She has no one to return to. She is a loyal friend to the United States, eager to be allowed to remain here in the home of her uncle, who, along with her brother serving in the United States Army, make the only family she has in the world.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. RUTH O. McCARN,  
Assistant Dean of Students.

#### *Wolodymyr Krysko—S. 84, by Senator Humphrey*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 30-year-old native and citizen of Russia who entered the United States on January 26, 1954, at New York, N. Y., as a visitor. In 1943 he fled from the U. S. S. R. and went to Germany as a displaced person until 1948 when he emigrated to England as a displaced person. He has never been married and has no children and is presently employed in St. Paul, Minn. The beneficiary's mother died in Europe during the war years; the father was resettled in the United States and is now elderly and partly incapacitated physically.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 15, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 84) for the relief of Wolodymyr Krysko, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the St. Paul, Minn. office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING WOLODYMYR KRYSKO, BENEFICIARY OF S. 84

The beneficiary, Wolodymyr Krysko, also known as Walter Krysko, was born on August 27, 1924, at Poltava, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and is a citizen of that country. He has never been married and has no children. Mr. Krysko resides at 65 West College Street, St. Paul, Minn., and has been employed as a bellboy at the Hotel Capri, St. Paul, Minn., since March 16, 1955, at a salary of \$22 per week. He has had no other employment since entering the United States. He is a high-school graduate, has no assets, and no special skills.

The beneficiary's father, Peter Krysko, an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as a displaced person, resides in St. Paul, Minn.; is employed as a laborer at a salary of \$50 per week, and has a savings account of \$2,400. The beneficiary does not know if his mother survived World War II in Europe.

The beneficiary lived in Russia until 1943 when he fled to Germany where he remained in various displaced person camps until 1948 when he emigrated to England as a displaced person. He worked at various locations in England as an agricultural laborer until September 1952 when he secured a job as orderly at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, where he remained until he departed for the United States.

The beneficiary entered the United States on January 26, 1954, at New York, N. Y., as a visitor for pleasure. This was his only entry into the United States. He was admitted for a period of 3 months and was granted extensions to March 14, 1955. Deportation proceedings were instituted on March 3, 1955, and he was found deportable from the United States by a special inquiry officer on that same date on the ground that he failed to maintain the nonimmigrant status in which he was admitted, and an order was entered granting him the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States with the provision that if he fails to so depart he be deported in the manner provided by law.

The beneficiary has had no military service in the United States or abroad.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1955.

Re S. 84—Wolodymyr Krysko.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: I am bringing to the attention of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary the attached letters of endorsement and character reference in behalf of Mr. Wolodymyr Krysko for whose relief I have introduced S. 84.

Mr. Krysko entered the United States on a visitor's visa in January 1954 to see his father from whom he had been separated during the war. Wolodymyr Krysko was admitted to England as a displaced person. His father, Peter Krysko, was admitted to the United States in 1950 as a permanent resident alien. He is 63 years of age and unable to work because of his physical disabilities. A statement from his physician is attached. Wolodymyr Krysko, after being reunited with his father and observing his condition, wishes to remain here to care for his father who otherwise is without close relatives here in the United States.

I feel this case merits the sympathetic consideration of the committee, and I respectfully urge its favorable action.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.



ST. PAUL 2, MINN., January 22, 1955.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

This is to certify that I examined Mr. Peter Krysko, 188 10th Street, St. Paul, Minn., today and found that he is suffering from aniginal attacks and essential epilepsy. The heart rate on November 6, 1953 was irregular. Since then he has been on medications for the heart and the epilepsy. Today the heart rate is regular. He must continue on restricted activities and medication to improve the heart condition and control the epilepsy.

(Signed) J. A. LEPAK, M. D.

LAW OFFICES

M. J. TIMMONS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 24, 1955.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: I have been asked to write you in reference to Senate File 84, which is a bill introduced by you for the relief of Mr. Wolodymyr Krysko.

This party impresses me as a clean-cut young man. I believe he will prove to be an asset to this country if he is admitted for permanent residence here. He plans to engage in hospital work, in which he is experienced.

Anything you can do for him in this connection will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

M. J. TIMMONS.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR Co.,  
*Hopkins, Minn., January 24, 1955.*

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: I have been asked to furnish a statement as to the character of Mr. Wolodymyr Krysko, 188 East 10th Street, St. Paul, Minn., with reference to his immigration status.

I might mention that I have for some years been interested in helping find jobs for some of the more technically trained DP's in this city.

I met Mr. Krysko recently at the home of Mr. Theodore Luciw in this city, and talked with him at some length. I gained a very favorable impression of Mr. Krysko's personality and character.

I should like to present a few facts about Mr. Krysko in support of my opinion that he would become a desirable citizen.

Mr. Krysko had begun to study medicine when the war put an end to his studies. Eventually he spent 3 years in England under contract as a farm laborer. After fulfilling his contract obligation he obtained work in a hospital which would have led to qualification as an anesthetist's assistant. He liked this work and gave it up only because his father needed him here.

Mr. Krysko realizes that he is too old to take up the study of medicine without financial backing. He wants to support himself and his father by any kind of work while he prepares himself for some less demanding vocation by attending night school. He is clearly desirous of becoming a useful citizen. I would judge him to be strictly honest and dependable.

Mr. Krysko has a pleasing appearance and personality. His command of English is fully adequate for easy conversation. His manner is quiet but shows purpose and a good sense of humor.

I feel no hesitation in recommending Mr. Krysko for admission to this country on a permanent basis.

Very truly yours,

FRANK M. EXNER, *Research Physicist.*

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 27, 1954.

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

*United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: I am taking the liberty of writing this letter in behalf of a very dear friend of mine (by name, Walter Krysko) a displaced person who under Red government pressure was forced to leave his home and everyone he loved in Ukraine.

I became acquainted with him through his father's need for work. I am a carpenter by trade and knowing this he thought that perhaps I could give him employment. He is settled in this country and has every intention of becoming a citizen. He is an elderly person and at his age, I believe that it would be a great comfort to have at least one son with him in his last remaining years.

As for Walter, it is hard for me to fully express my feelings. I just wish to say that his great desire is to become a citizen in this country that is, in his words, a paradise compared to any other place where he has been. He is definitely a fine person, well educated, speaks and reads English well. His life has been a hard one and it is my hope, as well as his, that he may be permitted to remain here to live a normal life which he has so long been deprived of.

Therefore, I wish to request that you look into this matter and do everything in your power to make it possible for him to remain in this country.

Thanking you for your consideration in reading my letter I am,

Most sincerely,

JOHN BOLDIZAR.

[SEAL]

A. J. SLANG,

Notary Public of Ramsey County, St. Paul, Minn.

My commission expires March 8, 1955.

ST. GEORGE'S UKRAINIAN GREEK-ORTHODOX CHURCH,  
Minneapolis, Minn., May 26, 1954.

Re Wolodymyr Krisko

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: I am taking this opportunity to write you on behalf of a friend of mine who is desirous of becoming a citizen of our country. Mr. Wolodymyr Krisko, residing at 188 East 10th Avenue, St. Paul 1, Minn. On Sundays attending church services in my church, is a displaced person from Ukraine who through various experiences in the camps of Europe finally was settled in England. His father the only other member of his family who was able to find security in the free world, was separated from him and settled in America, here in St. Paul, Minn. The father has applied for citizenship, having arrived in this country in 1950.

It has been somewhat difficult for the father to secure employment because of his age, 62, and his language difficulty. Wolodymyr has come here on a visitor's visa to see his father. Because of the father's difficulty, he is now desirous of staying with him for his help and comfort in his advancing years.

Wolodymyr Krisko is a fine young man of 29 years, born in Ukraine on August 27, 1924. He has a high-school education plus a year and 6 months of premedical studies. He has been employed in England as a ward orderly in a hospital.

With others who know and appreciate the situation of the father and the young man, I want to request on his behalf that you may consider and take what steps may be possible to allow him to remain in this country as a prospective citizen.

We have discussed the possibility of his obtaining a permanent visa with the immigration officer, and have found that there is no immediate legal provision to cover this peculiar situation.

Respectfully yours,

Very Rev. ANDREW KIST.

THE GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL,  
St. Paul, Minn.

Re Wolodymyr Krisko.

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: Allow me to express my gratitude for the informative and stimulating newsletter which has reached my desk for several years. Those of us who counsel others deeply appreciate the firsthand information concerning the activities of our Government.

I am taking this opportunity to write you on behalf of a friend of mine who is desirous of becoming a citizen of our country. Walter, as he is called here, is a displaced person from Ukraine who through various experiences in the camps of Europe was finally settled in England. His father, however, the only other

member of the family who was able to find security in the free world, was separated from the son and came to America, and is now living in St. Paul. He has 1 year left on his residence for citizenship. However, the father is having difficulty in securing employment because of his age, 62, and his language difficulty, and feels the need of the comfort and support of his son in his advancing years.

Walter is a fine young man of 29 years, born in Ukraine on August 27, 1924. He has a high-school education, plus a year and 6 months of premedical studies. He is of excellent character and aggressive spirit.

With others who know and appreciate the situation of the father and the qualifications and concern of the young man, I want to request on his behalf that you may consider and take what steps may be possible to allow him to remain in this country as a citizen.

We have discussed thoroughly with the immigration office the possibility of his obtaining admittance through regular channels, and have found that there is no immediate provision to cover his situation.

Respectfully yours,

REV. SHERBURNE RAY.

[SEAL]

ANN M. WIRTH,

Notary Public, Ramsey County, Minn.

My commission expires September 26, 1958.

*Rosa Tomasina Maria Puglisi (Rosa Tomasina Maria Sano)—S. 174,  
by Senator Pastore*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 26-year-old native and citizen of Italy who last arrived in the United States on June 19, 1948, when she was admitted as a citizen. It was subsequently developed that she did not have a valid claim to United States citizenship. The father of the beneficiary is a United States citizen by birth and was taken to Italy in 1908 at the age of 3, and resided there until 1928. While there, the beneficiary was born out of wedlock. The father returned to the United States and never married the beneficiary's mother. He since married another woman and from this marriage has four minor children. However, in 1947, the father filed an affidavit with the Italian authorities acknowledging the beneficiary as his child, and it was on this basis that an American passport was issued to the beneficiary. The beneficiary resides with her father and is employed by the Imperial Pearl Co. in Providence, R. I.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 24, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to S. 3266, which was a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same beneficiary, reads as follows:

JUNE 24, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,

*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3266) for the relief of Rosa Tomasina Maria Puglisi (Rosa Tomasina Maria Sano), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Providence, R. I., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Italy.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

## MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RELATING TO ROSA TOMASINA MARIA PUGLISI (ROSA TOMASINA MARIA SANO), BENEFICIARY OF S. 3266

Rosa Tomasina Maria Puglisi, also known as Rosa Tomasina Maria Sano, a native and citizen of Italy was born in San Pier, Niceto, Messina, Italy, on February 2, 1929. She is the daughter of Frank Sano and Angelina Saporito, nee Puglisi. Her parents never married each other and legitimacy of her birth has not been effected. Her last residence abroad was 39 Torrente Bocetta, Messina, Italy. She entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on June 19, 1948. She was admitted as a citizen of the United States. Subsequent investigation revealed that she did not have a valid claim to United States citizenship.

She was arrested by this Service in deportation proceedings on September 26, 1952. As a result of a hearing in these proceedings, it was found that she is an alien and deportable on the ground that at the time of entry, she was an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigration visa and the order granted her the privilege of departing from the United States voluntarily at her own expense in lieu of deportation. To date, she has not availed herself of that privilege. The beneficiary took an appeal from this order to the Board of Immigration Appeals and that Board, under date of February 19, 1954, dismissed her appeal.

For 3 weeks during October 1948, she worked as a sewer for the Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., earning \$40 a week. From January 1949 to June 1949, she was employed by the Imperial Pearl Co. in Providence, R. I., earning about \$40 a week. She has been employed for the past 2½ years at the Rosbro Plastic Co., Providence, R. I., and she earns on the average of \$45 a week. She lives at home with her putative father and his son, Robert, age 12. She has \$500 in savings. The beneficiary is unmarried and has no one dependent upon her for support. She has no other relatives in the United States. Her mother, Mrs. Angelina Saporito, resides in Messina, Italy.

Senator John O. Pastore, the author of the bill, wrote the following letter on November 22, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, with reference to S. 3266, a bill (S. 3266) then pending for the relief of the same beneficiary:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
November 22, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: This letter is in reference to private bill, S. 3266, for the relief of Rosa Tomasina Maria Puglisi (Rosa Tomasina Maria Sano).

I am in receipt of your letter advising me that the Committee on the Judiciary decided to postpone indefinitely further consideration of this bill because approval of the measure appeared unwarranted on the basis of the information available to the committee.

Miss Sano has received orders to leave the United States by December 18 and strong representations have been made to me, in her behalf, by a local clergyman and also a judge of the district court in Rhode Island. The following information which may not have been called to the attention of your committee, causes me to write this letter to you due to the humanitarian aspect involved.

Miss Sano's father, Mr. Frank Sano, was born in Michigan in 1908 or 1909. He was taken to Italy at the age of 3 and resided there until 1928. While in Italy, the subject, Rosa Tomasina Maria Sano was born on September 2, 1929. Miss Sano was born out of wedlock. Mr. Sano, the father, returned to the United States in September 1929 but never married the subject's mother. He married another woman in the United States and from this marriage has four minor children. In 1947, the father, Frank Sano, filed an affidavit with the Italian authorities acknowledging Rosa as his child.

On May 3, 1948, Rosa obtained a United States passport from the American consulate at Palermo, Italy, and arrived in New York on June 19, 1948. Miss Sano at the time thought she was an American citizen due to the fact that her father was born in the United States. This young woman has shown herself to be a potentially desirable citizen and has shown that she is capable of supporting herself and will not become a public charge.

Apparently the basis for deportation is the fact that there was a misunderstanding when her passport was issued. Miss Sano thought she was an American citizen and apparently the American authorities agreed with her. It does seem



to me that there is sufficient equity involved in this case and it is my intention to introduce another private bill in behalf of Miss Sano when the 84th Congress convenes in January.

I would appreciate it if, in the light of the above information, you could request a stay of deportation for Miss Sano until after the 84th Congress convenes in order that I might introduce a new private bill.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN O. PASTORE,  
United States Senator.

*Shima Shinohara—S. 183, by Senator Payne*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 64-year-old widow who is a native and citizen of Japan who came to the United States in 1951 as the employee of Gen. John W. O'Brien, an accredited attaché of the Australian Embassy. When the general was rotated and left the country, the beneficiary tried to have her status changed to that of visitor, but was unsuccessful. Her duties in the general's household were terminated June 6, 1954, and she has since been living with friends in this country. From the time she was an infant she was reared by American missionaries until she came of age. Her husband was killed in an earthquake 6 years after their marriage and her only child, an 18-year-old daughter, died. She is without relatives except for the brother of her deceased husband who lives in Japan. The beneficiary is a kindergarten teacher and a cook and believes she can be self-supporting. She sheltered an Allied lady and her children during World War II, and in spite of abuse given her by Japanese police, took care of these people.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 29, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington 25, D. C., April 29, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 183) for the relief of Shima Shinohara, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Portland, Maine, office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Japan.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE SHIMA SHINOHARA, BENEFICIARY OF S. 183

Shima Shinohara, nee Murase, a widow who is a native and citizen of Japan, was born on May 18, 1891. She has no living children and is presently unemployed. She resides at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wyman, 112 Mayflower Hill Drive, Waterville, Maine.

The beneficiary attended schools in Japan equivalent to completing high school, junior college, and 2 years of normal school. She also studied 1 year at the Merrill Palmer School, Detroit, Mich., a school for teachers of small children, while on a visit to the United States in 1927-28. She has had extensive experience as a kindergarten teacher but has no material financial assets and no independent

income. She believes that she can support herself through her ability as a cook and her training and ability as a teacher.

Mrs. Shinohara has no close family relations other than her deceased husband's brother, Masao Shinohara, who resides in Meguro, Tokyo, Japan. She resided in Kamakura, Kanagawa, Japan, from 1914 until Japan entered World War II. During the war she was evacuated from her home in the city and moved from place to place. In 1946 she became employed as a domestic with the family of Gen. J. W. O'Brien, an Australian Government official, in Tokyo, Japan.

The beneficiary last entered the United States on October 25, 1951, at San Francisco, Calif., at which time she was admitted for 1 year as an employee of Gen. John W. O'Brien, as accredited foreign government official attached to the Australian Embassy, Washington, D. C. In May 1954 Mrs. Shinohara filed an application for change of status to that of a nonimmigrant temporary visitor. She terminated her duties in the household of General O'Brien on June 6, 1954. Her application for change of status was denied for the reason that she had completed the purpose for which she had been permitted to enter the United States, and it was believed that she would remain permanently if the application were granted. Warrant of arrest in deportation proceedings, based on the charge that she had failed to comply with the conditions of the nonimmigrant status in which she was admitted, was served on March 30, 1955. She does not appear to be eligible for administrative relief.

Mrs. A. P. Wyman is the person primarily interested in the bill. The beneficiary and Mrs. A. P. Wyman became close friends during a period of 7 or 8 years that Mrs. Wyman resided in Japan. The beneficiary has been a guest at Mrs. Wyman's home since June 6, 1954, when General O'Brien left the United States.

Senator Frederick G. Payne, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

I, Shima Shinohara, was born May 18, 1891, at Toyama Mura, Gifu Prefecture, Japan. My parents were killed in an earthquake when I was 3 months old, at which time I was adopted by Miss Kate M. Youngman, an American missionary, who became my foster mother.

When I was 18 years old, Miss Youngman died, leaving a request that Miss Matilda H. London (now deceased) be my guardian. She was also my devoted schoolteacher in Joshi Gakuin, a Presbyterian mission school where I spent 11 years and graduated from the college department in 1911. Then I went to Hiroshima to Kindergarten Training School for 2 years, graduating in 1913 and was appointed to Kamakura Harris Kindergarten and after 3 years, I married Taro Shinohara. Six years later he was killed in the great earthquake of 1923.

I continued teaching, being head of kindergarten for over 30 years until the war, except for 1 year which I spent in Merrill Palmer School in Detroit. During the time of the war, I was evacuated from Kamakura to Sagami and lived with a New Zealand family.

At the end of the war, in 1946, I went to the home of Gen. John W. O'Brien's family in Tokyo, as interpreter and manager of their servants, remaining there until he was transferred to Washington, D. C., where he was technical attaché. A few months after their arrival in America, I came to join them there until they were recalled to Australia in June 1954.

In July of 1954 I came to be with the Wyman family.

My daughter died at 18 years old and my only near relative is my husband's brother in Japan.

SHIMA SHINOHARA.

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,  
June 15, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On April 11 and May 25 I wrote you in regard to S. 183, a bill which I introduced in the Senate to grant permanent residence to Mrs. Shima Shinohara. It is believed that Mrs. Shinohara's case merits the extraordinary relief granted by a private bill.

Mrs. Shinohara is a Japanese national who is 64 years old. She has no relatives. Her husband was killed in the 1923 earthquake. She was educated at Presbyterian Mission School in Japan and at the Merrill Palmer School in Detroit, Mich. She came to the United States in 1951 as an employee of Gen. John W. O'Brien who was attached to the Australian Embassy.

General O'Brien returned to Australia in June 1954. Since that time Mrs. Shinohara has been living in the home of Mr. A. P. Wyman in Waterville, Maine. Mrs. Shinohara is a long-time friend of Mrs. Wyman who was associated with her in mission school work in Japan.

If Mr. Shinohara is forced to return to Japan she will return for all intents and purposes to an alien land without friends or home. All of her friends are in the United States. She considers Mrs. Wyman's home her own. It is believed that deportation of Mrs. Shinohara would be a serious blow to her. Because of her age and personal circumstances it would be an act of humanitarianism to allow her to remain in the United States.

It is my hope that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary will act favorably on S. 183 at the earliest possible date.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. PAYNE,  
*United States Senate.*

I, John William O'Brien, major general, of 58 Brighton Road, St. Kilda, S. 16, in the State of Victoria, Australia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that—

I have known Mrs. Shima Shinohara for 9 years from 1945 to 1953, inclusive. For the first 5 years, Mrs. Shinohara assisted my wife as house manager and interpreter during my service in Japan as Chief, Scientific and Technical Division, Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers under General MacArthur.

When I was transferred from Japan to Washington, D. C., to be senior supply and defense production representative for Australia, Mrs. Shinohara joined us to be a companion to my wife. She has lived with us for almost the whole 9 years as a close and intimate member of the family. I have therefore had ample opportunities of knowing and observing Mrs. Shinohara at close quarters and for a long time.

As a result of this, I can speak of Mrs. Shinohara only with the highest praise and admiration in every respect. She is a person whose life and actions are governed by sincere Christian principles. She exemplifies the commandment of loving one's neighbor in outstanding degree. I honestly know of no one who surpasses her in true generosity and kindness to all even at great sacrifices to herself. She has never deviated from the course of strict honesty, truth, and lawfulness. Quiet in manner, she has the capacity for attracting the love and friendliness of all with whom she comes into contact.

During World War II, and at the request of a departing American friend, she sheltered an allied lady and her children, forced to remain in Japan for 3 years, helping her with money and traveling around the countryside seeking European-type foods for her charges. She was questioned and struck by Japanese police because of these activities on behalf of an enemy alien. At the end of the war, she gave most of her own money and whatever she could gather from friends to aid the repatriation of her charges. All this she did for a previously unknown person and her children merely because her friend had asked her to help.

I could give other instances of her kind and gentle actions, but the foregoing may be sufficiently indicative of why she is so loved by my family and why I am so happy to aid Mrs. Shinohara to become a citizen of the United States. It was in the United States that she did her graduate schooling and where most of her friends reside. I am sure that Mrs. Shinohara will be a most loyal, loving, and ever-grateful citizen of that great country.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an act of the Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for willful and corrupt perjury.

JOHN W. O'BRIEN, Major General.

Declared at St. Kilda in the State of Victoria this 2d day of February 1955 before me.

RAPHAEL J. JOSEPH,  
*A Justice of the Peace for the State of Victoria.*

WATERVILLE, MAINE, January 25, 1955.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

I, Bernice Wyman, do swear and depose that I have known Mrs. Shima Shinohara for 34 years. For 5 years we were associated in work in the same mission kindergarten and for 1 year I shared her home after the death of her husband at the time of the great earthquake.

Her work with children has always been outstanding and her selfless devotion to her family, friends, her church, and her work is surpassed by no other of which I have knowledge. In spite of misfortunes and deprivations entailed by the war, her spirit holds no resentment nor even the memory of those things.

Having been brought up by an American, she has a deep and warm feeling toward this country which she hopes to make her own.

BERNICE WYMAN.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of January 1955.

MARTHA A. BURRILL, Notary Public.

BETHESDA 14, Md., January 30, 1955.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

The undersigned have been acquainted with Mrs. Shima Shinahara for 9 years. We met her first in Japan through good friends, one of whom was, and still is, a career man in the Foreign Service of the United States, who had known her years before during a time when he and his wife were doing missionary work in Japan. Our association with Mrs. Shinahara has been a close one and we know her to be a person of the highest character, one whose loyalty is not to be questioned, and one whose friends and associates are recognized in their communities as people of good reputation, good citizens, and people of refinement. We have no hesitancy in asserting that Mrs. Shinahara would be a loyal citizen of the United States, an asset to it, and to the community in which she would choose to live. She is a woman of intelligence, culture, and good Christian purpose.

JOSEPH S. HARBISON.

BANCHE LOUISE HARBISON.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

County of Arlington, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of January 1955.

[SEAL]

MARY E. FULWILER,

Notary Public of Arlington County, Va.

My commission expires March 8, 1957.

WASHINGTON 16, D C.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

This is to certify that my wife and I have known Shima Shinahara since July 1951.

We knew Shima Shinahara as a companion in the home of Maj. Gen. John W. O'Brien, Australian Army, attached to the Australian Embassy, from July 1951 to June 1954.

The O'Briens were our neighbors and good friends who resided during the period mentioned at 5120 Watson Street NW., Washington, D. C.

It is our opinion that Shima Shinahara is a woman of good character; honest, loyal, refined, and well educated. She speaks flawless English, and it is our hope, she may remain in the United States.

JOHN B. MOSS,

Vice Admiral, United States Navy (Retired).

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January 1955.

[SEAL]

IRMA J. IRWIN, Notary Public.

My commission expires October 14, 1957.



CHEROKEE, IOWA., January 26, 1955.

SENATOR PAYNE: In response to your request from Mrs. Shimako Shinowara letters of recommendation to support your efforts to obtain from the Congress of the United States of America permission for her to reside permanently in the United States, I gladly submit the following:

Mrs. Shimako Shinowara has been known to me since 1911, first as a student in my English classes in Joshi Gakuin in Tokyo, Japan, and later as a teacher and friend, a personality gifted in the qualities that make for good citizenship, energetic, creative, progressive, a most successful teacher, a thoroughly Christian character of tremendous faith, one who loves her neighbor as herself. It is with confidence that I endorse her request to gain permanent residence in the United States of America.

MARY D. McDONALD.

(Thirty years an educational missionary of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America, in Tokyo, Japan.)

Subscribed to and sworn to before me by Mary D. McDonald this 2d day of February A. D. 1955.

JAMES L. McDONALD,

Notary Public in and for Cherokee County, Iowa.

*Hsi-Lin Tung and Ruth Min-Kwong Leung Tung—S. 194, by Senator Bush*

The beneficiaries of the bill are a Chinese couple who met and married in the United States. The male beneficiary is a 30-year-old British subject who entered the United States at Honolulu, T. H., on July 14, 1948, as a visitor for business for 6 months destined to Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., as an intern. He has served internships at various hospitals in the United States and is presently employed as resident surgeon at the Uncas-on-Thames Sanitorium, which is affiliated with the medical school of Yale University. The female beneficiary is also a physician by profession and is a 28-year-old citizen of Portugal. She served a rotating internship at four Connecticut hospitals from 1949 to 1953. Her only entry into the United States was at Honolulu, T. H., on May 30, 1949, when she was admitted as a visitor for business destined to the Bridgeport Hospital, Conn., as an intern. The beneficiaries have a 2-year-old son born in New Haven, Conn.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 28, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,

*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 194) for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Hsi-Lin Tung, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Hartford, Conn., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the aliens permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It would also direct that two numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota for the Chinese.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE DR. AND MRS. HSI-LIN TUNG, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 194

Dr. Hsi-Lin Tung, also known as Arthur Chien Chung Tung or Tung Sik Lam or Sik Lam Tung, is a British subject of the Chinese race. He was born at Hong Kong on November 12, 1924. He married Ruth Min Kwong-Leung at New Haven, Conn., on June 16, 1951, and has two children, Arthur C., born at New Haven, July 1, 1953, and Paul C., born at New London, Conn., on February 23, 1955. The alien is a resident thoracic surgeon at Uncas-on-Thames, a State tubercular sanatorium at Norwich, Conn., at a salary of \$5,000 a year plus board and lodging for himself and family. The beneficiary has a savings account in the amount of \$4,900, jewelry valued at \$1,000, and clothing and personal effects valued at \$500. He attended Ping Ching Middle School in Canton, China, from 1933 to 1937; Lingnan University Middle School, Canton, from 1937 to 1943, and Hsing-Ya (Yale in China) Medical School and Medical College at Changsha, Province of Hunan, from 1943 to 1948, where he received his degree of doctor of medicine. From 1948 to 1951, Dr. Tung served a rotating internship at the following hospitals: Garfield Memorial, Washington, D. C., 1948-49; surgical intern in Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y., 1949-50; intern in pathology, Yale Medical School, New Haven, 1950-51. From July 1951, to June 1954, he was an assistant resident in surgery at St. Raphael's Hospital and New Haven Hospital, at New Haven, Conn., under the auspices of the Yale University School of Medicine. The alien has two sisters in the United States, one of whom is a naturalized citizen, and the other, a nonimmigrant student. His father, mother, and only brother reside in Hong Kong.

Mrs. Hsi-Lin Tung, also known as Ruth Min-Kwong Leung Tung, nee Leung, is a citizen of Portugal of the Chinese race, who was born at Macao on July 15, 1923. She is a physician by profession and lives with her husband and children at Uncas-on-Thames. The female beneficiary received her medical degree from the Hsing-Ya Medical School in Changsha, China, where she studied from 1943 to 1949. She also attended the True Light Middle School at Hong Kong from 1938 to 1942, and Lingnan University Middle School at Canton from 1942 to 1943. From 1949 to 1953, Mrs. Tung served a rotating internship at the following hospitals in Connecticut: Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, 1949-50; St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury, 1950-51; St. Raphael's Hospital, New Haven, 1951-52; and New Haven Hospital, New Haven, 1952-53. The alien's father and mother reside in Hong Kong, and her only brother, a naturalized citizen of the United States, lives in Washington, D. C.

The male beneficiary's only entry to the United States occurred at Honolulu, T. H., on July 14, 1948. He was admitted as a nonimmigrant visitor for business for 6 months destined to Garfield Memorial Hospital as an intern. On February 6, 1953, his status was changed to that of a nonimmigrant student so he could continue his medical studies in this country. This alien accepted full-time employment as a surgeon on July 1, 1954. Deportation proceedings were instituted on July 22, 1954, on the ground that, after admission to this country as a visitor for business and a subsequent change of status to that of a nonimmigrant student, the beneficiary failed to comply with the conditions of such status. At a hearing held on November 3, 1954, the charge in the warrant of arrest was sustained, and an order entered granting the alien voluntary departure, and, if he failed to depart, that he be deported.

Mrs. Tung's only entry to the United States occurred at Honolulu, T. H., on May 30, 1949. She was admitted as a nonimmigrant visitor for business, destined to the Bridgeport Hospital as an intern. The alien was last granted an extension of stay on April 19, 1954, to expire on March 9, 1955. Deportation proceedings were instituted on March 3, 1955, on the ground that after admission to the United States as a visitor for business, she failed to comply with the condition of her status. At a hearing held on May 12, 1955, the charge in the warrant of arrest was sustained, and an order entered granting her voluntary departure, and, if she failed to depart, that she be deported.

There appears to be no administrative relief available in these cases. Dr. Gustaf E. Lindskog, professor of surgery at the Yale School of Medicine, is the person primarily interested in the bill. Private bill S. 3579 was introduced in the 1st session of the 83d Congress on June 8, 1954, for the relief of the male beneficiary only.

Senator Prescott Bush, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

GRACE-NEW HAVEN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL,  
New Haven Conn., May 13, 1955.

CHAIRMAN,  
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It is our understanding that Senator Bush has introduced a private bill through your committee recommending that Dr. Hsi-Lin Tung, presently residing in Norwich, Conn., be allowed to take out first citizenship papers.

Dr. Tung is well known to us at the Yale Medical Center. During a long association with him we have come to regard him highly, not only as a physician who is conscientious and intelligent, but as an individual who is honest and of high moral character.

We the undersigned, members of the resident staff of Yale Medical Center, would be proud to have Dr. Tung as a fellow citizen of the United States of America.

Harold Stern, M. D.; Thomas A. Ray, M. D.; Richard N. de Niord, Jr., M. D.; Harold Charles Speer, M. D.; Sidney U. Paly, M. D.; Felix A. McParland, M. D.; Charles L. Pickereel, M. D.; Arthur J. Donovan, M. D.; Merrill J. Feldman, M. D.; Donald M. Pearlman, M. D.; Georgina Y. Goodwin, M. D.; Thomas M. McNeill, M. D.; Robert J. Williamson.

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,  
February 1, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: On January 10 I introduced S. 194, which was referred to your committee, copy of which is attached for your information, for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Hsi-Lin Tung.

Last year I introduced a similar bill for relief of Dr. Tung, which was S. 3579. However, it was not acted upon before the adjournment of Congress. At that time, I submitted certain information to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which I hope you will review in connection with this legislation.

I refer you to my letter of June 29, 1954, to Senator Arthur B. Watkins, who was then chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization. With this letter I enclosed letters from Dr. Gustaf E. Lindskog, professor of surgery of the Yale University School of Medicine. I attach herewith a letter which I received from Dr. Lindskog with regard to my new bill, S. 194. You will note that Dr. Tung continues to justify their interest in him, and he is very hopeful that Dr. Tung may be granted the privilege of permanent residence in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

PRESCOTT BUSH,  
United States Senator.

YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,  
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY,  
New Haven, Conn., January 26, 1955.

HON. PRESCOTT T. BUSH,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BUSH: I am delighted to learn that you have introduced bill S. 194 into the present Congress on behalf of Dr. and Mrs. Hsi-Lin Tung. Dr. Tung has been working very effectively this year as resident surgeon with Dr. Winfield O. Kelley at the Uncas-on-Thames Sanatorium which has a teaching affiliation with the medical school here. He continues to justify our interest in him, and we here sincerely hope that he can be granted the privilege of permanent residence in the United States. We appreciate your continuing interest in this deserving couple.

Sincerely yours,

GUSTAF E. LINDSKOG, M. D.,  
Professor of Surgery.

YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,  
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY,  
New Haven, Conn., May 14, 1954.

Hon. PRESCOTT T. BUSH,  
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR BUSH: I should like to bring to your attention the personal problem which is being encountered by one of my surgical resident staff on the university service of the Grace-New Haven Community Hospital. I refer to Dr. Hsi-Lin Tung, who is Chinese and a British subject, having been born in Hong Kong on November 12, 1924.

Dr. Tung was graduated from the Lingnan University Middle School in Canton, China in 1943 and in 1949 received his doctor of medicine degree from the Yale-China Medical College, in Changsha, Hunan, China. He arrived in the United States on July 14, 1948, holding a British (Hong Kong) passport with status of temporary visitor. The latter was changed to student status on February 6, 1953. He completed a rotating internship in the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., in 1949 and a surgical internship in the Albany Hospital on the service of Dr. Eldredge Campbell in 1950. He then came to the New Haven Hospital as an intern in pathology during the year 1950-51. His work was of such high caliber that we were happy to have him join our surgical service as an assistant resident, and he has remained in this capacity for the required 3-year period, 1951-54.

Dr. Tung is married to a physician, and they have one son, 10 months old, born, of course, in this country.

Dr. Tung's predicament is this. By virtue of his early training and his long residency in this country, he has become highly occidentalized. He has completed a long and we believe, a superior type of surgical training. He is not eligible to practice in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong or similar area. He has the greatest reluctance to return to the Chinese mainland which would mean deferring to the Communist regime and might indeed result in actual physical harm to him and his family. He has no inclination to contribute his talents to the support of the Red regime in China. He would prefer to remain in this country permanently and become an American citizen. He has been afforded opportunities to continue advanced training in several other major clinics or to enter private practice if he can clear his citizenship status. Naturally his medical license depends upon this clearance.

Although Chinese and technically a British subject this young man is in spirit definitely an American. His is a pleasing and honest personality. Professionally of course he is a man without a country until his status can be defined. I hope that we can enlist your interest in this special problem.

Very truly yours,

GUSTAF E. LINDSKOG, M. D.,  
*Professor of Surgery.*

*Sumie Legasse—S. 253, by Senator Smith of Maine*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 23-year-old native and citizen of Japan who first entered the United States on October 28, 1954, at Honolulu, T. H., as a visitor accompanied by her two children who are United States citizens. She is the widow of Sgt. George Legasse, Jr., who was drowned in Japan on July 29, 1954. She is unemployed and is presently residing with her late husband's parents in Orrington, Maine. She receives a pension and the parents-in-law have agreed to help her and the children whenever necessary.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 29, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 253) for the relief of Sumie Legasse, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Portland, Maine, office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Japan.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE SUMIE LEGASSE, BENEFICIARY OF S. 253

Sumie Legasse, nee Miyoshi, who is a native and citizen of Japan, was born on August 4, 1931. She is the widow of Sgt. George Legasse, Jr., United States Army, a citizen of the United States, who was drowned in Japan on July 29, 1954, and the mother of two children who are citizens of the United States. She is unemployed and is presently residing at the home of her late husband's parents. Mr. and Mrs. George Legasse, Sr., in Orrington, Maine, with her children, Charles George, age 4, and Alfred, age 8 months.

The beneficiary completed 11 years of public school and 1 year of mission school in Japan. She has never been employed except as a housewife. She and her children will receive a pension, as the widow and dependents of a deceased member of the Armed Forces of the United States, amounting to about \$1,800 per year. In addition, Mrs. Legasse, Sr., has said that the beneficiary and her children will be provided with a home and any other assistance they may require.

In addition to the relatives already mentioned, the beneficiary has an adoptive mother, Katsue Miyoshi, who resides at 769 Tsubai Kurokami-cho, Kumamoto, Kyushu, Japan. The beneficiary lived in Tokyo, Japan, from 1932 to 1952. From 1952 to 1954 she lived in Nara and Kumamoto, Japan.

Sumie Legasse first entered the United States on October 28, 1954, at Honolulu, T. H., at which time she was admitted as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor to remain until April 27, 1955. She was accompanied by her children who were admitted as citizens of the United States. She proceeded directly to her present place of residence and has remained there continuously since. The beneficiary lost her eligibility for nonquota immigrant status as a result of the death of her husband. No relief, other than a private bill, appears to be available.

Mr. and Mrs. George Legasse, Sr., mentioned in the first paragraph, are the persons primarily interested in the bill.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

SUMIE LEGASSE

Name: Mrs. Sumie Legasse; formerly, Miss Sumie Miyoshi, adopted.

Date and place of birth: August 4, 1931, Hokkaido, Japan.

Present address: Orrington, Maine, with husband's parents. Here on visitor's visa.

Date and place of entry: October 28, 1954, Oakland, Calif.

Marital status: widow, two children.

Married: November 16, 1952.

First child: Charles George Legasse, September 5, 1950, Tokyo, Japan.

Second child: Alfred W. Legasse, August 2, 1954, Kumamoto, Japan.

Husband's full legal name: George A. Legasse, Jr.

Date and place of birth: October 24, 1930, Brewer, Maine.

Entered Army: November 1947, Sergeant, RA11176489, served approximately 6 years in Japan.

Died: July 29, 1954, drowned, Kumamoto City, Kyushu, Japan.

Sergeant Legasse had planned to bring his wife and children back to the United States with him when he would have returned in January 1955.

Mrs. Legasse is well educated, speaks, reads, and writes English very well. She is attending night classes studying Americanism, 2 hours a class, 3 nights a week. While in Japan, she wrote her mother-in-law that she wanted to be a good American for her new country and children.

The only family Mrs. Legasse has in Japan is her stepmother. Parents who adopted her were separated when she was a child.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1955.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE A. LEGASSE, Sr.,  
Orrington, Maine:

The Secretary of the Army has asked me to express his deep regret that your son Sgt. George A. Legasse, Jr., died in Japan on July 29, 1954, as a result of drowning, confirming letter follows. His wife who is residing in the command has been notified and will be responsible for the disposition of his remains.

JOHN A. KLEIN,  
Major General, USA, The Adjutant General.

*Hava Shpak, A. A. Shpak, and Sympcha Shpak—S. 332, by Senator Butler (H. R. 7296, by Mr. Friedel)*

The beneficiaries of the bill are a 57- and 55-year-old husband and wife and their 28-year-old son who are natives of Poland and citizens of Israel. The son first entered the United States on September 27, 1946, to attend the University of California. He returned to Israel in 1948 but he and his brother came to the United States February 14, 1950, as students to attend the University of California. The parents arrived shortly thereafter in the United States to visit their sons and are now in Baltimore, Md., in the used car parts business. The father also owns a wholesale grocery business and an apartment house in Israel. He has four cousins residing in Baltimore, Md. When the beneficiary son graduated in 1951 he went to Baltimore and became a partner in his father's used car parts business.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 17, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the case reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington 25, D. C., May 17, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 332) for the relief of Hava Shpak, her husband, A. A. Shpak, and their son, Sympcha Shpak, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries, by the Baltimore, Md., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

It is noted that the husband's full name is Abraham Arie Shpak, and that the son's correct first name is Symcha.

The bill would grant these aliens the status of permanent residents of the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It also directs that the required numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota of Poland.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE HAVA SHPAK, A. A. SHPAK, AND SYMPCHA SHPAK, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 332.

A. A. Shpak, whose full name is Abraham Arie Shpak, and who is also known as Abram Lejb Shpak, a national of Israel, was born in Dubno, Wolyn, Poland, on October 15, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Shpak arrived in the United States at New York, N. Y., on September 17, 1950, at which time they were admitted as visitors for 3 months. Deportation proceedings were instituted against them on April 30, 1951, on the ground that, after admission as visitors, they remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. They were accorded a hearing and subsequently an order was entered for their deportation from the United States. This order is outstanding at the present time.

Abraham Arie Shpak resides at 2402 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore, Md., with his wife, Hava Shpak, and son, Sympcha Shpak, who are also beneficiaries of this bill. He is engaged in the occupation of a used car parts dealer in Baltimore, Md. The used car parts business is estimated to be worth between \$25,000 and \$30,000. Mr. Shpak also owns a wholesale grocery business and an apartment house in Tel-Aviv, Israel, estimated to be worth, approximately \$100,000. He has the equivalent of a 10th-grade education. He has four cousins residing in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Shpak's last foreign address was No. 8 Mendelson Street, Tel-Aviv, Israel.

Hava Shpak, also known as Hara Shpak, and Chawa Poltorak, a national of Israel, was born in Radziwillow, Poland, on October 12, 1899. Her occupation is that of housewife. She is dependent on her husband for support. She has the equivalent of a high-school education. She has a cousin, Leon Porter, residing at 34 Halcomb Street, Salem, Mass., and another cousin, Abraham Porter, 77 Linden Avenue, Malden, Mass.

Sympcha Shpak, who is also known as Sam Shpak, Sympcha Shpak, and Symcha Szpak, a national of Israel, was born in Radziwillow, Poland, on October 2, 1926. He last arrived in the United States at New York, N. Y., on February 14, 1950. He was admitted as a nonimmigrant student. He received extensions of stay to September 28, 1951. Deportation proceedings were instituted against him on July 18, 1951, on the ground that he had remained in the United States after failing to maintain the exempt status of a student under which he had been admitted. A hearing was accorded him and subsequently an order for his deportation was entered. Such order is outstanding at this time. He is employed as a partner in his father's used-car-parts business in Baltimore, Md., and receives approximately one-fourth of the income from the business. He received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of California in 1951. He served in the British Army from 1944 to 1946 and with the Israeli Army in 1949. He first entered the United States as a nonimmigrant student on September 27, 1946, to attend the University of California. He departed the United States on December 8, 1948.

Senator John M. Butler, the author of the bill, submitted the following information with reference to S. 547 which was a bill passed by the Senate in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same individuals:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,  
July 22, 1953.

Hon. ARTHUR V. WATKINS,  
*Chairman, Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee,  
Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: With reference to the private bill S. 547 which I introduced on behalf of Hava Shpak, A. A. Shpak, and Sympcha Shpak, I thought the following information might be helpful to the committee:

1. The circumstances surrounding their entry into the United States. Abraham Arie Shpak and his wife, Hava Shpak, both natives of Poland, but now citizens of Israel, entered the United States as visitors for pleasure, under section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924, at the port of New York, N. Y., on September 27, 1950. The purpose of their visit was to see their two sons, both of whom were students at the University of California.

Sympcha Shpak, also a native of Poland, and now a citizen of Israel, last entered the United States as a student under section 4 (e) of the Immigration Act of 1924, at the port of New York, N. Y., on February 14, 1950, for the purpose of resuming his studies at the University of California. He had previously studied at

the University of California, from 1946 to 1948, but was called back to Israel in 1949 to serve in the Israel Army.

2. The present activities of the Shpak family: Shortly after their entry into the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Shpak went to Baltimore where they have many relatives, including an aunt and several first cousins. A list of relatives is attached hereto. While in Baltimore, they decided that because of their love for the United States, its way of life, its form of government and its freedom, that they would like to remain in this country. Accordingly, in March 1951, Mr. Shpak organized the Shpak Auto Parts Co. in Baltimore, with an initial investment of \$8,000. This company buys old and wrecked automobiles, salvages any usable parts and converts the remainder of the auto into scrap iron. It is well known that the United States is in desperate need of scrap iron, and the Shpak family is making a real contribution to the defense effort through its salvage and collection of scrap iron.

In recent months, Mr. Shpak has expanded his auto-parts business by opening a body and fender-repair shop, and he has also opened a used-car lot in Baltimore under the name of Union Auto Sales.

Mr. Shpak employs a total of six employees on a full-time basis, in addition to several part-time employees.

Sympcha Shpak is a partner of his father in the business described above. He holds a bachelor of arts degree from the University of California.

3. Is any member of the Shpak family engaged in any activity, political, or otherwise, that is injurious to the American public interest? Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Shpak, nor their son Sympcha Shpak is engaged in any activity that might be injurious to the American public interest. The immigration record shows that no member of the family is favorably disposed toward communism or doctrines of like nature, nor do they appear to have or to have had any connection with any subversive groups.

Sympcha Shpak is a graduate of one of the leading universities in America, and is registered under our Selective Service System. He is ready to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States, should he be called. In this connection, he served about 18 months in 1944-45 as a member of the British Army and in 1948-49 served 1 year as a member of the Israeli Army.

Abraham Arie Shpak and his wife, Hava, although not speaking any English when they arrived in this country, have attended night school, and now speak very good English. They are still attending school.

4. Has any member of the Shpak family been convicted of an offense to any Federal or State law? Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Shpak nor their son, Sympcha Shpak, has been convicted of offense under any law, neither in the United States, Poland, nor Israel.

5. Other facts in this matter which may be of interest to you. Mr. Shpak and his son Sympcha Shpak, have established a successful business in Baltimore, and have gained for themselves a reputation as good, honest businessmen. Originally \$8,000 was invested in this business. A financial statement submitted by Earl L. Weiler, a certified public accountant, Baltimore, as of January 31, 1953, indicates that the business now has a net worth of \$29,000.

I am attaching copies of letters submitted from various Baltimore business people, attesting to the honesty and dependability of the Shpak family, which letters speak for themselves.

The growth of the Shpak Auto Parts Co., and the attached letters testifying to the honesty and integrity of the Shpak family are conclusive evidence that this family has adapted itself to the American way of life, and if permitted to remain here, will develop into useful citizens of the United States.

There is no need to speculate as to what type of people the Shpak family are. Their character is amply demonstrated by what they have accomplished in 3 short years.

In brief, the Shpak family has made good in America. It would appear to be practical to allow them to remain in the United States, rather than returning them to Israel and admitting as immigrants some other family who may or may not become good Americans.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER.



*Richard Karl Hoffman—S. 345, by Senator Bender (H. R. 1064—by Mr. Jackson*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 30-year-old native of Austria and citizen of New Zealand who last entered the United States on September 11, 1947, as a visitor. The beneficiary was a graduate student and teacher of music at the University of California and he is presently a member of the faculty of Oberlin College. He is considered to be a most promising musician, composer, and teacher. In addition, the beneficiary is performing a special assignment for the Library of Congress putting in order the personal papers of the world famous Austrian composer Arnold Schoenberg which were presented to the Library upon his death.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated December 4, 1953, to the then chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives from the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to H. R. 2181, which was a bill introduced in the House of Representatives in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
December 4, 1953.

HON. CHAUNCEY W. REED,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 2181) for the relief of Richard Karl Hoffman, there is annexed a memorandum of information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Austria.

Sincerely,

B. G. HABBERTON,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE RICHARD KARL HOFFMAN, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 2181

The alien, Richard Karl Hoffman, a native of Austria and citizen of New Zealand, was born on April 20, 1925. He presently resides at 1321 South Buny Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. His only entry into the United States was at New York on September 11, 1947, as a temporary visitor until March 8, 1948. No extension of stay was granted. His application for adjustment of status under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 was denied on August 18, 1949. Deportation proceedings were instituted against him on October 5, 1949. On October 2, 1952, the Board of Immigration Appeals ordered that he be permitted to depart without an order of deportation within 60 days. Having failed to comply with this order, a warrant for his deportation was issued on January 12, 1953.

The beneficiary is single and has no dependents in the United States. Both of his parents reside in New Zealand. In 1945, he graduated from the University of New Zealand. He is a graduate student and teacher of music at the University of California where he is studying for a Ph. D. degree in musicology. His salary from the University is \$1,800 per year and he also earns about \$20 monthly for teaching at the university extension evening classes. He also receives from \$300 to \$400 yearly from his parents.

The following letters were submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives relating to a bill for the relief of the same beneficiary which passed the House during the 83d Congress:

HUNTINGTON HARTFORD FOUNDATION,  
Pacific Palisades, Calif., February 17, 1954.

HON. DONALD JACKSON,  
*Congressman from California,  
Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am writing to you on behalf of Mr. Richard Hoffman, whose case is well known to you. It is my understanding that you have a bill pending in Congress bearing upon Mr. Hoffman's citizenship difficulties.

I have known Richard Hoffman for several years. My acquaintance was first when he was a student in my classes at the University of California at Los Angeles. He was at that time also a student of Arnold Schoenberg and acted for him as a kind of secretary. Later Mr. Hoffman was a junior member of the faculty in the music department.

During all my acquaintance with Mr. Hoffman, I have considered him a man of honor, with good moral character and serious intent. He has high musical ability as a performer on the violin and as a composer. His background and fundamental training as a composer is extraordinarily thorough. I have a high opinion of his ability as a teacher and I have excellent reports of his work from his students. I am sure that he will have no difficulty making a livelihood within his chosen profession.

As director of the Huntington Hartford Foundation it was necessary to review all these things and judge his accomplishment as a composer. The music admissions committee is a group of distinguished men including Thor Johnson, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony, Dr. Raymond Kendall, dean of the school of Music at USC, and Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, composer, now residing in Los Angeles, and the decision to grant Mr. Hoffman a fellowship was unanimous.

Both as a member of the faculty of the Music Department at UCLA and as director of the foundation, I commend Richard Hoffman to you as a person worthy of American citizenship and endorse your action introducing a bill on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

DR. JOHN VINCENT, *Director.*

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., February 13, 1954.

HON. DONALD JACKSON,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: As I understand it, a bill concerning the naturalization of Mr. Richard Hoffman, of Los Angeles, is pending in Congress. I am requested to submit a statement regarding his professional abilities and reputation. I gladly do so as follows:

Mr. Richard Hoffman is known to me as a serious musician of high professional standards and as a young man of remarkable integrity. His reputation is excellent.

Respectfully yours,

ERNEST KRENEK, *Composer.*

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, MUSIC DIVISION,  
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1954.

MR. JACK WASSERMAN,  
*Warner Building, Washington 4, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WASSERMAN: This letter is written at the request of Mr. Richard Hoffman, who has informed us that you are his attorney in the complications arising from his immigration to the United States.

We have never met Mr. Hoffman personally and can offer no official support for his reentry into this country. However, we have been in correspondence with Mr. Hoffman for nearly 3 years and have engaged him to perform a particular task which we understand is not yet completed.

Mr. Hoffmann is a member of the family of Arnold Schoenberg, world-famous Austrian composer who died in California on July 13, 1951. Before his death Mr. Schoenberg presented to the Library of Congress his personal papers, and it was arranged that Mr. Hoffmann should put these in order (necessary inventory, cataloging, and preparation for shipment to Washington). When Mr. Schoenberg died, this work was unavoidably delayed and has not yet been completed. You

can understand, I am sure, how advantageous is Mr. Hoffmann's familiarity with the Schoenberg papers and how his continued work upon them will expedite their arrival (in orderly organization) at the Library of Congress. The consummation of Mr. Schoenberg's notable gift to the Library might well be seriously delayed if Mr. Hoffmann is prevented from returning to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD SPIVACKE,  
Chief, Music Division.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, MUSIC DIVISION,  
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1954.

Hon. DONALD L. JACKSON,  
United States House of Representatives,  
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: This letter is written at the request of Richard Hoffman who has informed us of your interest in his application for immigration status in the United States. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hoffman in Los Angeles last summer and found him to be a charming and intelligent person. Moreover, we have been in correspondence with Mr. Hoffman for over 3 years, having engaged him at one time to perform a specific task for us which he did very successfully.

Mr. Hoffman is a member of the family of Arnold Schoenberg, world-famous Austrian composer who died in California on July 13, 1951. Before his death Mr. Schoenberg presented to the Library of Congress his personal papers, and it was arranged that Mr. Hoffman should put these in order (necessary inventory, cataloging, and preparation for shipment to Washington). When Mr. Schoenberg died, this work was unavoidably delayed and has not yet been completed. You can understand, I am sure, how advantageous is Mr. Hoffman's familiarity with the Schoenberg papers and how his continued work upon them will expedite their arrival (in orderly organization) at the Library of Congress. The consummation of Mr. Schoenberg's notable gift to the Library might well be seriously delayed if Mr. Hoffman is prevented from remaining in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD SPIVACKE,  
Chief, Music Division.

In addition, the following letter, dated January 24, 1955, was addressed to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary relating to the beneficiary of the bill:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,  
January 24, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: Senator George Bender has introduced a bill in behalf of Robert Hoffman, S. 345, which has been referred to your committee.

One of the young men whom I taught at Princeton some years ago, William E. Stevenson, is now president of Oberlin College in Ohio, where the above-mentioned Richard Hoffman is a member of the faculty.

From what Dr. Stevenson tells me this young man is a most talented musician and if he has to leave this country, we will lose a most promising young man in the field of music. Anything which you can do to expedite action on this bill will be very much appreciated by me.

I assume you have all the background information you require but if there is anything further needed, I will be very glad to contact Dr. Stevenson, if you will so advise me.

Always cordially yours,

H. ALEXANDER SMITH.

Marcelina Anderson—S. 368, by Senator Robertson

The beneficiary of the bill is a 34-year-old native and citizen of the Philippine Islands whose last and only entry into the United States was at San Pedro, Calif., on May 2, 1945, when she was admitted as a

visitor. She was accompanied by her United States citizen foster parents who legally adopted her after her natural parents died. She now resides with them in Virginia and has no known relatives in the Philippines. She is unmarried and is supported by her foster parents.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated September 17, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3763 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3763) for the relief of Marcelina Anderson, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Baltimore, Md., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States, upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of the Philippine Islands.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES CONCERNING MARCELINA ANDERSON, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3763

Marcelina Anderson, a citizen of the Philippine Islands, was born in San Jacinto, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands, on June 7, 1920. Her last residence abroad was in Manila, Philippine Islands. Her last and only entry into the United States occurred on May 2, 1945, at San Pedro, Calif., where she was admitted as a visitor for a period of 1 year under section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924. She was accompanied by her United States citizen foster parents, who were returning from the Philippine Islands to the United States to reside permanently. On August 14, 1946, she requested extension of her temporary stay. She was denied extension of her temporary stay and ordered to depart from the United States within a reasonable length of time or deportation proceedings would be instituted against her. She applied for preexamination on March 6, 1951. On March 16, 1954, United States consulate, Niagara Falls, Canada, advised her that the quota of the Philippine Islands was oversubscribed and that the consulate could take no further action in connection with the visa application.

Miss Anderson has had no formal education. She was adopted by her foster parents in the Philippine Islands in 1938 while she was a minor. She has never been employed. Her foster parents, with whom she resides, are her only means of support.

Miss Anderson is not married. She has no relatives in the Philippine Islands or in the United States.

Senator A. Willis Robertson, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters in support of the bill, among which is the following:

THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS,  
Roanoke, Va., March 31, 1954.

Re Marcelina Anderson, Natural Bridge Station, Va.

Senator A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR WILLIS: This letter is apropos to my telephone conversation with you a few moments ago concerning the above Filipino girl. The facts in this case are as follows:



1. Marcelina Anderson joined the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Anderson in 1931 while the Andersons lived in the Philippine Islands. She has been a regular member of that family since that time.

2. She was legally adopted by the Andersons in 1938 when her parents were in a cholera epidemic.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, along with their son and now deceased daughter, were in a prison camp in the Philippine Islands for 3 years and 4 months. During that time Marcelina Anderson lived with Mrs. W. H. Anderson's aunt and was able to smuggle food and other necessities to the Andersons at the camp, since she was a civilian, and thereby aided in saving their lives.

Now, I am personally acquainted with the Andersons and also know Marcelina. She is treated as a regular member of the family and is a very happy citizen of Rockbridge County; as the Andersons are buying the old Lighthouse Harry Lee farm, later known as the Gilmore farm, on the James River.

It has been my opportunity, as you well know, to work with hundreds and hundreds of distressed families and people who are in needy circumstances throughout the last 30 years but I have never met a family with a more wholesome attitude than the Andersons. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are high-class people in every way and Mrs. Anderson was born in the Philippines. They, therefore, are one family unit.

The purpose of this note is to request, as we talked over the telephone, that you introduce a bill to let Marcelina Anderson remain with her adopted parents as is her desire.

With kindest regards, and thanking you, I am,  
Yours very sincerely,

WALTER C. CHAPMAN,  
*Executive Director.*

P. S.—All adoption papers were lost by the Andersons when they were interned in the prison camp.

*Gerassimo Troianos—S. 379, by Senator Purtell*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 49-year-old native and citizen of Greece who entered the United States on September 3, 1952, at Baltimore, Md., as a seaman. He was a member of the Greek Army from August 1927 to February 1928. In March 1955 his wife and three children entered the United States quota free under the Refugee Relief Act. Their home had suffered devastation from an earthquake. The beneficiary is supporting them. He is employed in a restaurant in Stamford, Conn.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 3, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee of the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 379) for the relief of Gerassimo Troianos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Hartford, Conn., office which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*

## MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE GERASSIMO TROIANOS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 379

The beneficiary's complete name is Gerassimo Spiros Troianos, also known as Jerry Troy. He was born April 16, 1906, in Greece and is a citizen of that country. His first wife Sophia Elfoutou died in 1935 in Greece. The beneficiary married Amalia Miltiades Georgepoulos in 1939 and has resided in Domata, Greece, with their three children Spiros, age 12, Catherine, age 9, and George, age 5. The records of this Service reflect that the beneficiary's wife and the three children were lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence at New York, N. Y. on March 3, 1955.

The beneficiary is presently living at 1253 East Main Street, Stamford, Conn. He is employed as a pantryman at the Half Way House, Darien, Conn. He had a grammar school education in Domata, Greece, and is qualified as a boat steward. He earns \$50 per week plus meals and has a savings account of approximately \$500 and \$500 posted as a delivery bond with this Service for his release from custody plus personal effects valued at \$350. His mother, Maria Troianos, resides in Domata, Greece. He has been a seaman from 1937 to 1952.

The beneficiary arrived in the United States on September 3, 1952, at Baltimore, Md., on the steamship *Cimon* as a seaman. He was hospitalized and subsequently admitted to the United States at Baltimore on September 13, 1952, for a period not to exceed 29 days. He has received no extension thus he has been in an illegal status since October 12, 1952. A warrant of arrest was issued on December 22, 1952, on the charge of remaining longer than permitted under the act of 1924. He was found deportable on February 9, 1953, on that charge and was granted the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States in lieu of deportation. To date he has failed to avail himself of that privilege. He has no relief other than this private bill.

The beneficiary was a member of the Greek Army from August 1927 to February 1928. He alleged that he sent \$100 monthly for the support of his wife and children during the period of time they were residing abroad.

Senator William A. Purtell, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,  
May 25, 1955.

Senator HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee,*  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: May I respectfully refer to bill S. 379, which I introduced for the relief of Gerassimo Troianos, of Stamford, Conn., and at this time submit for your early and, I hope, favorable consideration the attached brief and affidavit in support of this bill.

I think that the enclosed statement and affidavits speak for themselves, and I am hopeful that your committee may feel as I do that it would indeed be most unfortunate if Mr. Troianos was not permitted to remain in the United States where he is now, and has been, gainfully employed since coming to this country, particularly in view of the fact that in 1955, his wife and three children were legally admitted to the United States, having been brought here as refugees from the earthquake-devastated island of Cephalonia.

Your kind attention will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. PURTELL,  
*United States Senator.*

## RE GERASSIMO TROIANOS

Mr. Troianos is 49 years of age, having been born in Cephalonia, Greece, on April 16, 1906.

He is married and has three children. His wife and three children arrived in this country on March 3, 1955, having been brought here as refugees from Cephalonia, which suffered devastation due to an earthquake. The Church World Service was responsible for bringing them here and they are now being supported by Gerassimo Troianos here in Stamford.

Mr. Troianos originally shipped out of Greece on the steamship *Captain John*, Panama registry, in 1947 as a steward. He remained on this ship until January 28, 1950, when he was signed off at Mobile, Ala., due to the fact that the ship had to lay up for some time. He then signed on to the steamship *Cimon*, also of Panama registry, and continued his employ as a chief steward until September 4, 1952, when he signed off at Baltimore, Md. In Baltimore he was confined to a hospital due to illness for about 8 days.

Copies of letters from the master and chief officer of both of these ships are contained herein, together with letters and certificates from Greece setting forth his validating credentials.

Mr. Troianos then went on to New York and thus to Stamford where he was employed by William Cocolis at the Half-Way House Restaurant, where he is still gainfully employed. A letter from Mr. Cocolis is also included herein.

During the time his family was in Greece, he sent varying amounts each month, ranging from \$20 to \$100, for the aid of his family and for the aid of his aged mother who is still in Cephalonia, and who is blind, and who does not intend to come to this country. Photostats of some of his receipts substantiating these statements are included in this brochure.

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CITY OF STAMFORD, CONN.,

March 30, 1955.

Re Gerassimo Troianos, Stamford, Conn.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Gerassimo Troianos has no record in the files of this department.

He has resided in this city since September 1952.

Very truly yours,

STAMFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT,

JOSEPH W. KINSELLA,

Chief of Police.

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MARCH 29, 1955.

E. GAYNOR BRENNAN Esq.,

Stamford, Conn.

DEAR MR. BRENNAN: Mr. Gerassimo Troianos was in my employ since his arrival here. I found him to be competent and a good and industrious worker. His character and conduct from my observation was exemplary. He was trustworthy and considerate, of good moral habits and saved his money in order to help his family in Cephalonia, Greece.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM COCOLIS.

Markos Demetrius Spanos—S. 433, by Senator Smith of New Jersey  
(H. R. 833, by Mr. Auchincloss)

The beneficiary of the bill is a 27-year-old native and citizen of Greece who entered the United States at Newport News, Va., on August 28, 1948, when he was admitted as a crewman. He was inducted into the United States Army on November 17, 1950, and after serving in Japan was honorably discharged May 23, 1952. He is presently employed in a restaurant and is a member of the American Legion, New Brunswick, N. J.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated December 31, 1953, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the then Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 1094, which was a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1094) for the relief of Markos Demetrios Spanos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Newark, N. J., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

ARGYLE R. MACKEY, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE MARKOS DEMETRIOS SPANOS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1094

Markos Demetrios Spanos, also known as Markos James Spanos, a citizen of Greece was born March 20, 1928, in Chios, Greece. His last foreign residence was Greece. He entered the United States at Newport News, Va., on August 28, 1948, and was admitted as a crewman. At the time of this admission he intended to remain permanently. He was inducted into the United States Army on November 17, 1950, served in Japan and was honorably discharged May 23, 1952, at Fort Lawton, Wash., as an alien without legal residence in the United States. Following his discharge he was placed under deportation proceedings resulting in a decision granting him a voluntary departure.

He attended public school in Chios, Greece, for 6 years. He is presently employed as a counterman in a restaurant earning \$60 per week. He has a bank balance of \$700 and other assets valued at \$572. He is single, his parents reside in Greece. Mr. Spanos is a member of Joyce Kilmer Post, No. 25, of the American Legion, New Brunswick, N. J.

In addition, a letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 16, 1955, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to H. R. 883 which is a bill pending in the House of Representatives for the relief of the same alien reads as follows:

JUNE 16, 1955.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 883) for the relief of Markos Demetrios Spanos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Newark, N. J., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*



## MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARKOS DEMETRIOS SPANOS, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 883

The beneficiary is also known as Markos James Spanos. He was born on March 20, 1928, in Chios, Greece, where he lived prior to entering the United States. He last entered the United States on August 20, 1948, at Norfolk, Va., at which time he was admitted as a crewman for a period of 29 days. He was inducted into the United States Army on November 17, 1950, and served until May 23, 1952, at which time he was honorably discharged at Fort Lawton, Wash., as an alien without legal residence in the United States. The beneficiary was made the subject of deportation proceedings. He was found deportable and granted the privilege of voluntary departure. He has not as yet availed himself of such privilege.

The beneficiary is single. His parents reside in Greece. There is no one in the United States dependent upon him for support. He attended school for 6 years in Greece and is presently employed as a counterman in a restaurant at a salary of \$60 weekly. His assets consist of personal property valued at \$850 and \$200 in cash. He resides at 206 Suidan Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Senator H. Alexander Smith, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

## RESOLUTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MIDDLESEX COUNTY AMERICAN LEGION, NEW JERSEY

Whereas, Markos James Spanos, a Greek national, residing at 208 Suydam Street in the city of New Brunswick, N. J., is a veteran, having served in the Army of the United States from November 17, 1950, until May 23, 1952, at which time he was honorably discharged, and while in service he made and filed an application for citizenship; and

Whereas it appears that his entry into this country was as a seaman on a merchant ship from Greece, remaining here as a visitor, which visit was interrupted by his service in our armed services as aforesaid; and

Whereas the immigration authorities are of the opinion that he has overstayed his visit and that he should now be deported to Greece; and

Whereas many of the veterans' organizations in and about the city of New Brunswick, in the belief that there are extenuating circumstances which entitle this veteran to further consideration, have rallied to his support in an effort to urge the enactment of appropriate legislation under which he may obtain citizenship: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Middlesex County Executive Committee of the American Legion, representing 29 American Legion posts of Middlesex County, N. J., join with all other veterans' organizations to take such action as shall be appropriate, in urging introduction of and the enactment of desirable legislation by the Congress of the United States, under which Markos James Spanos may obtain and be granted citizenship; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Middlesex County Executive Committee through this resolution petition the immigration authorities to stay the enforcement of its order of deportation for a reasonable time until the case can receive further study and action; and be it still further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the immigration authorities, Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, the American Legion Department of New Jersey, United States Senators H. Alexander Smith and Robert C. Hendrickson, United States Representatives James C. Auchincloss, P. Frelinghuysen, Jr., Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Hugh J. Addonizio, and New Jersey State Senator Bernard Vogel.

This resolution was passed at a regular meeting of the Middlesex County Executive Committee of the American Legion at Highland Park, N. J., on February 25, 1953.

ANTHONY L. FOLEY, *Commander*.  
C. A. BUBALZ, *Adjutant*.

## RESOLUTION

Whereas Markos James Spanos, a Greek national, residing at 208 Suydam Street in the city of New Brunswick, N. J., is a veteran, having served in the Army of the United States from November 17, 1950, until May 23, 1952, at which time he was honorably discharged, and while in service he made and filed an application for citizenship; and

Whereas it appears that his entry into this country was as a seaman on a merchant ship from Greece, remaining here as a visitor, which visit was interrupted by his service in our armed services as aforesaid; and

Whereas the Immigration authorities are of the opinion that he has overstayed his visit and that he should now be deported to Greece; and

Whereas many of the veteran organizations in and about the city of New Brunswick in the belief that there are extenuating circumstances which entitle this veteran to further consideration, have rallied to his support in an effort to urge the enactment of appropriate legislation under which he may obtain citizenship: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Joyce Kilmer Post, No. 25, of the American Legion, located in the city of New Brunswick, join with all other veteran organizations in and about the city of New Brunswick, to take such action as shall be appropriate, in urging introduction of and the enactment of desirable legislation by the Congress of the United States, under which Markos James Spanos, may obtain and be granted citizenship; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this post petition the immigration authorities to stay the enforcement of its order of deportation in the meantime.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Joyce Kilmer Post, No. 25, of the American Legion, at a regular meeting held at post headquarters, 17 Codwise Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, February 24, 1953.

Attest:  
[SEAL]

HENRY J. HERRINGTON, *Adjutant*.

EARL J. CHEVALIER, Sr., *Commander*.

[From Home News, February 13, 1953]

#### ARMY VET FACES OUSTER FROM UNITED STATES—SHORT-ORDER CHEF IN CITY THOUGHT GI SERVICE MADE HIM CITIZEN

Markos Spanos, 24, of 208 Suydam Street, short-order cook at the Howard Johnson Restaurant at the Burnet Street traffic circle, must return to his native Greece because he entered this country illegally.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service at a hearing yesterday in Newark ordered that Mr. Spanos, who served 19 months with the United States Army of occupation in Japan, be deported.

Mr. Spanos came to these shores as a crew member of a Greek merchant ship but he didn't jump ship. He received his discharge from the vessel in good order, then was admitted through regular immigration channels to visit his brother Andrew, who lives at the Suydam Street address.

The young man overstayed his visiting period and through a series of misunderstandings never reached his ship again. Meanwhile he registered for the draft and in November 1950 was inducted into service. His induction convinced him that he was legally in the country and that he ultimately would become a citizen.

He was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division of the army of occupation in Japan. At the end of 19 months of a 24-month stretch, Mr. Spanos received his honorable discharge—but with this notation at the bottom of the paper: "Without legal residence."

His troubles then began. He soon learned that he was illegally in the country and that he faced deportation. He has been working in restaurants in the area since May 23, 1952, when he shed his uniform for a cook's outfit.

The Jewish War Veteran learned of the young Greek's plight and volunteered to go to bat for him. Gabriel Kirzenbaum volunteered as his counsel and for 7 months toiled to keep Mr. Spanos in the United States.

Under \$500 bail, Mr. Spanos will remain here until the immigration authorities serve him with orders to leave the country. He then will be forced to leave unless an appeal is taken to the Board of Immigration Appeals at Washington, D. C., or a bill is passed by Congress to allow him to remain.

Mr. Kirzenbaum said today he had appealed to United States Senator H. Alexander Smith for help. He has asked the Senator to introduce a bill to allow Mr. Spanos to remain. He said the young man has given 18 months of his life to the United States and in the approximately 5 years he has been in the city or with the Army has lived an exemplary life.

*Maria Gabriella Byron (Maria Gabriella Michon)—S. 498, by Senator Douglas*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 14-year-old native and citizen of Italy, who entered the United States on October 18, 1951, in possession of a United States passport as the child of an American citizen. The beneficiary was born out of wedlock, and in December 1950, the mother of the beneficiary married Oscar Byron, a United States citizen, who subsequently filed documents with the Italian authorities to adopt the beneficiary. However, the documents were accepted in the Italian court as acknowledging paternity and, on the basis of the birth certificate issued by the Italian authorities, the American consul issued an American passport to the beneficiary. After her arrival in the United States with her mother, the error was discovered and the beneficiary is now deportable. The mother is a permanent resident of the United States, having been admitted as a nonquota immigrant as the wife of a United States citizen. The mother and stepfather have now separated and the beneficiary attends a Catholic boarding school, while the mother is employed as a domestic.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated January 3, 1955, to the then chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to S. 3843, which was a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same child, reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1955.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3843) for the relief of Maria Gabriella Byron (Maria Gabriella Michon), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service which has custody of this file.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

Maria Gabriella Byron is chargeable to the quota of Italy.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING MARIA GABRIELLA BYRON (MARIA GABRIELLA MICHON), BENEFICIARY OF S. 3843

Maria Gabriella Byron was born in Genoa, Italy, on October 4, 1940, the illegitimate daughter of Rina Michon. Her last entry to the United States occurred at New York, N. Y., on October 18, 1951, at which time she was admitted as a citizen of the United States on the basis of a passport issued to her by the American consulate general at Genoa, Italy, on September 21, 1951.

On December 5, 1952, a warrant of arrest was issued for her charging that the time of her entry she was an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigration visa and not exempt from presentation thereof, it having been determined that she was not the child of Oscar Charles Byron, a United States citizen as was alleged in her passport application filed with the American consulate general at Genoa, Italy, on July 26, 1951. Hearings under the warrant of arrest were held and on November 16, 1953, she was found to be deportable from the United States and it was ordered that she be granted the privilege of voluntary departure from the United States at her own expense. She has not availed herself of this privilege.

The mother and stepfather of the child are separated and on March 5, 1953,

the juvenile court of Cook County, Ill., entered an order directing that she be committed to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls (Maryville Academy, Des Plaines, Ill.) as "she has not appropriate care or guardianship." She is presently residing in the Maryville Academy where she is an eighth grade pupil. Her mother, Rina Michon Byron, a British subject, was admitted to the United States on October 18, 1951, for permanent residence, and is presently employed in the city of Chicago as a domestic.

Interviews indicate that Maria Gabriella Byron was not committed to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls because of any delinquency on her part.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, the author of the bill, wrote to the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 27, 1955, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,  
April 27, 1955.

Re S. 498, Maria Gabriella Byron

HON. HARLEY KILGORE,

*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: In connection with S. 498, for the relief of Maria Gabriella Byron, I am submitting the attached information for consideration by your committee.

The beneficiary of this bill is a 14-year-old Italian national who entered the United States on October 18, 1951, on a United States passport as the child of an American citizen.

However, Maria Byron was born out of wedlock in Italy on October 4, 1940. In December 1950, Oscar Byron, a United States citizen, married Maria's mother and agreed to adopt Maria. Mr. Byron obtained some documents which he thought were for adoption from the Italian consul in Chicago. He thereupon mailed these documents to his wife to take to the proper Italian office to obtain papers to bring Maria to the United States. The Italian authorities issued a birth certificate showing that Maria Byron was the legal child of Oscar Byron and her mother. Mrs. Byron took the birth certificate in all good faith to the American consul who issued an American passport to Maria as the child of American citizen Oscar Byron. Mrs. Byron, as the wife of a citizen, entered the United States for permanent residence.

After Maria's arrival in this country, her mother went to the Immigration Service in Chicago to register and, in good faith, inquired about registering her daughter. The immigration authorities decided the child was here illegally and issued a warrant for her arrest.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron are now separated, Mrs. Byron is employed and is maintaining her daughter in a Catholic school. Should Maria be compelled to leave the United States and her mother, she would be destitute.

I sincerely hope your committee will agree with me that this child should be permitted to remain in this country permanently and that S. 498 should be reported favorably in the very near future.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

The enclosures referred to in the above letter read as follows:

IMMIGRANTS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE,  
Chicago, June 24, 1954.

In re Maria Gabriella Byron, formerly Maria Gabriella Michon.

HON. SENATOR DOUGLAS,

*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: We are appealing to you in behalf of Maria Byron, formerly Maria Gabriella Michon, whose case in the Immigration and Naturalization Service is file No. E-23142. Maria Byron is a child 13 years old, and a native and citizen of Italy. She was brought to the United States by her mother and stepfather on October 18, 1951. At the time of her entry she arrived on a United States passport as a child of an American citizen. Maria Byron was born out of wedlock in Genoa, Italy, on October 4, 1940. A hearing was set at the Chicago Immigration Service at which time Oscar Byron the stepfather testified that he was not the father of the child. At the hearing it was further brought out that when Oscar Byron married Maria's mother December 1950 he



agreed to adopt her daughter and to give her his name and to support her. He went to the Italian consul in Chicago and drew up some documents which he thought were for adoption. He mailed these documents to his wife and instructed her to take them to the proper Italian office for the purpose of getting the papers in order to bring Maria to the United States. At the hearing there was a great deal of confusion regarding this proceeding. Mr. Byron insisted that he was adopting the child; Mrs. Byron also testified she knew her husband was adopting the child for the purpose of legitimating her so she would have his name. In either case whether the child would have been legitimated or adopted the Italian authorities would issue a birth certificate showing that Maria Byron was the legal child of Oscar Byron and her mother. Mrs. Byron took the birth certificate in all good faith to the American consul and applied for a passport for her daughter to come to the United States. The consul having the birth certificate as stated above issued an American passport to the child as a child of the American citizen, Oscar Byron, since the birth certificate showed he was her father, whereas he should have issued her a preference quota visa to join her mother in the United States, who was a legal resident.

After the child arrived in the United States, Mrs. Byron went to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Chicago to find out whether she should register her child. This act in itself showed that she believed she was acting in good faith. All the facts were presented to the immigration authorities and they thereupon decided the child was here illegally and issued a warrant for her arrest. They have granted her the privilege of voluntary departure to Italy.

Since these proceedings have started, Mr. and Mrs. Byron have separated; she is now working as a domestic in the home of Mr. R. H. Lee. She has placed her little girl in a Catholic school and is giving her an education and providing for herself and her child.

Mrs. Byron would not be able to bring her little girl back to the United States if she leaves the country because under the McCarran law only a legitimate child may be brought to this country. Therefore, if the child is forced to go back to Italy, she will be destitute. We appealed this case from the decision of the hearing officer but our appeal was denied. We then filed a motion for reconsideration of the decision on the ground that there is an interim decision No. 490 entered by the Board of Immigration Appeals on May 17, 1953, which provides that where the respondent was erroneously admitted to the United States in 1948 as a citizen, and since respondent acted in good faith at all times, it would be considered that respondent's entry was an admission for permanent residence.

We quoted this decision but the Board of Immigration Appeals refused to follow its own precedent, that in this case they did not feel that the parents of the child acted in good faith. We feel that this is an erroneous inference because Mrs. Byron at all times stated that her husband was adopting the child for the purpose of giving her a name and legitimate her. She had the two processes confused; she wanted primarily to have a name for her child; she knew her husband was adopting the child, yet on the basis of this certificate that Mr. Byron sent her from the United States requesting the child's adoption, the Italian court issued the birth certificate which it would have issued as stated above in either event in a legitimating proceeding or an adoption proceeding and on this certificate the American consul issued the child an American passport. Whether the American consul went behind the birth certificate or could legally have done so, we do not know. All we know is that Mrs. Byron acted in good faith and we feel that it is not fair to have the Board of Immigration Appeals deny this child permanent residence in this country when it had done so in the previous decision, and we feel that the Board of Immigration Appeals should follow its own precedent.

Since the Board of Immigration Appeals has ruled against us, our only recourse is to request that you kindly introduce a special bill in her behalf granting her permanent residence in this country.

Sincerely yours,

HELEN B. JERRY, Attorney,

MARYVILLE ACADEMY,  
Des Plaines, Ill., July 2, 1954.

Re Maria Byron.

Hon. PAUL DOUGLAS,  
*Senator of Illinois, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: This is written in behalf of Maria Byron, a student of this school. This girl is 13 years of age and is in 8th grade. She adjusts very well in school and with other children. To return her to Italy and the consequent

separation from her devoted mother would indeed be a great hardship to both Maria and her mother. I believe she is a girl who would be a fine citizen of our country.

I most earnestly request your kind help in pleading her cause, since I feel that she justly deserves every consideration in her particular circumstances.

Thanking you, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Rt. Rev. Msgr. E. V. MULCAHEY,  
Superintendent.

AURORA PUMP SALES Co.,  
Chicago, Ill., July 2, 1954.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

As far as character is concerned, Rina Mechon came to us highly recommended by a number of people.

She has been in our employment 1 year, as nursemaid to our 2 children, and we have found her character beyond reproach.

She has her daughter, Maria Byron, in a Catholic boarding school. She visits her at the school and has her in our home whenever the school permits.

Since we are in personal contact with Rina Mechon, we know her deep feelings toward her daughter and we are quite sure that any change or separation of these two would be unbearable.

Please consider these the sentiments of both Mrs. Lee and myself.

Sincerely,

R. H. LEE.

*Dolores Maria Gandiaga, nee Seijo—S. 509, by Senator Bible*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 38-year-old native and citizen of Spain who entered the United States at New York on June 10, 1953, as a visitor. On September 23, 1954, she married a lawful resident alien of the United States who was also born in Spain. Prior to her marriage she had been residing in Battle Mountain, Nev., with a relative. The beneficiary stated that during the Spanish civil war, the Government of Spain confiscated all that was left of the family property after bombing had practically destroyed it. Her mother is deceased and her father resides in Spain.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 26, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3228 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3228) for the relief of Dolores Maria Seijo, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service file relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif., office, which has custody of that file.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

As a native and citizen of Spain, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota of Spain.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES CONCERNING DOLORES MARIA SEIJO, BENEFICIARY OF PRIVATE  
BILL S. 3228

The beneficiary, Dolores Maria Seijo, is presently residing at the home of Mrs. Jesusa Saval, at Battle Mountain, Nev. She was admitted to the United States at New York on June 10, 1953, as a visitor, and has been granted extensions to May 26, 1954. She has never been in the United States previously, and states that her true name is Marie Dolores Seijo. It is noted that the names are apparently transposed in the private bill. Beneficiary was born August 11, 1916, at Guernica, Spain, and is a citizen of that country. She has never been married. Her mother is deceased, and her father, Gabino Seijo, now resides in Guernica, Spain. She states that she has the equivalent of a high-school education, and has never been employed on a salary basis.

Prior to the Spanish civil war, her father operated a large clothing and shoe store in Guernica, and they were, she states, in good financial condition. She states that during the Spanish civil war, the present government of Spain confiscated all that was left of the family property after bombing had practically destroyed it, and she went to live with a sister. She states her family were members of the Spanish Nationalistic Party, but she denies that she has ever been a member of the Communist Party or any other organization other than the Catholic Church. She claims she has never been arrested. Mrs. Jesusa Saval stated she has been sending about \$100 per year for the support of the subject and they have also sent some used clothing. Mrs. Saval will keep the beneficiary in her home and treat her as a member of the family. She will support her. Mrs. Saval claims to have an annual average income of between \$50,000 and \$60,000. She has no one dependent upon her for support. The beneficiary has no property or assets anywhere. The committee may desire to contact the Department of State for information concerning the subject, in view of her statements that the family property was confiscated during the Spanish civil war by the Franco regime.

A letter dated November 4, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, reads as follows:

NOVEMBER 4, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: Reference is made to your letter of August 3, 1954, the receipt of which was acknowledged by telephone, concerning Dolores Maria Seijo, the beneficiary of S. 3228, 83d Congress, 2d session.

With regard to the alleged confiscation of Miss Seijo's family property in Spain, the American consulate at Bilbao, Spain, has reported, as follows:

"Mr. Gabino Seijo, the father of the subject, possessed a certain amount of property in Guernica enabling him to live very comfortably until the civil war. He owned two houses which he rented out, a factory which produced a local kind of canvas shoe called an alpargata, and a factory producing textiles. During the German bombardment of Guernica in 1936, all of the buildings were completely destroyed and he no longer received any income from his property. Some time after the taking over of Guernica by the Franco forces, a central government agency began construction of apartment houses on Mr. Seijo's property without his permission. In 1944, Mr. Seijo was informed that he would be paid compensation for the property taken over but as yet has not received any money. "Mr. Gabino Seijo now lives in the fishing port of Ea, Vizcaya, in a small apartment with his other daughter and her husband. If Miss Seijo's father receives adequate compensation for the property he has lost, the family may be expected to be well off. If not they will continue to have very limited means."

The consulate reports further that a temporary visitors visa was issued to Miss Seijo on May 12, 1953, on the basis of her statements that she intended to visit Mrs. Jose Saval, the mother of her brother-in-law, at Elko, Nev., and return with her to Spain.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD S. MANEY,  
*Director, Visa Office  
(For the Secretary of State).*

A further report dated April 18, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: This refers to report furnished by this Service to the committee on June 16, 1954, relative to Maria Dolores Gandiaga nee Seijo, beneficiary of private bill S. 3228, 83d Congress.

Mrs. Gandiaga is now the beneficiary of S. 509, 84th Congress. The following additional information has been received concerning this beneficiary: On September 23, 1954, at Boise, Idaho, subject beneficiary married Damian Gandiaga, a lawful resident alien.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

*Chang Ho Cho—S. 585, by Senator Kilgore*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 46-year-old native and citizen of Korea, who last entered the United States as a visitor on October 25, 1951. He is a medical doctor and is presently interning at the Charleston General Hospital. He was previously employed at the Thomas Memorial Hospital in Charleston, West Virginia. His wife and two minor children are natives and citizens of Korea and reside there.

A letter with attached memorandum, dated December 2, 1953, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Acting Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 1978 which was a bill passed by the Senate in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington 25, D. C., December 2, 1953.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1978) for the relief of Dr. Chang Ho Cho, there is annexed a memorandum of information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available. It should be noted, however, that no head tax is required under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Korea.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Acting Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE DOCTOR CHANG HO CHO, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1978

Dr. Chang Ho Cho, a native and citizen of Korea, was born on April 25, 1908. He last entered the United States on October 25, 1951, as a temporary visitor at Calais, Maine, being admitted for a period of 3 weeks. After locating employment in the United States, he applied for an extension of his temporary admission in the United States, which was denied, and he was granted several months in which to effect departure without deportation proceedings being instituted. Upon his failure to depart, a warrant in deportation proceedings was issued on July 25, 1952, and he was again permitted an extension of time to January 15, 1953, to depart voluntarily without a deportation hearing. Again failing to do so, he was granted a hearing on February 13, 1953, and the order, resulting from



that hearing, granted him until January 1, 1954, to effect departure or face prompt deportation. Administrative appeals from that order were dismissed.

The alien has been residing and been employed in a tuberculosis hospital in Canada for 3 years prior to his entry into the United States. His wife and two minor children are natives and citizens of Korea and reside there. A visa petition filed by the Thomas Memorial Hospital, Charleston, W. Va., the present employer of the subject, under section 203 (a) (1) (A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act has been approved in his behalf, such approval being valid until February 24, 1954.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore, the author of the bill has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

Name: Chang Ho Cho.

Present address: Thomas Memorial Hospital, Charleston, W. Va., United States.

Date of birth: April 25, 1908.

Place of birth: Seoul, Korea. Nationality: Korean. Sex: Male.

Married. Religion: Presbyterian.

March 1922: Graduated from Seoul Primary School, Seoul, Korea, completing 6 years.

March 1927: Graduated from Pai-Chai High School, Seoul, Korea, completing 5 years.

March 1929: Finished 2 years of the physics and chemistry course of Chosen Christian University, Seoul, Korea.

March 1933: Graduated from Severance Union Medical College, Seoul, Korea, completing 4 years.

April 1933: Served as an intern at Severance Hospital, Mission Hospital, Seoul, Korea, for 1 year.

April 1934: Appointed staff physician of the Mission Hospital in Jin-Ju and Ham-Hung, Korea, for 5 years.

July 1939: Postgraduate study at the Imperial University of Kyodo, Japan, for 3 years.

July 1942: Practiced internal medicine at Ham-Hung, North Korea, for 4 years until 1946.

January 1945: Received medical Ph. D. degree (IKAKUHAKASE No. 2454) from the Imperial University of Kyodo, Japan. The chief thesis: Experimental Studies of the Histo-Pathological Changes and Vitamin-C Contents of the Endocrine Organs as Produced by Diphtheria Toxin.

July 1946: Took refuge to Seoul, South Korea, from Ham-Hung, North Korea, which has been occupied by the Communist Army.

August 1946: Appointed chief of internal medicine of Seoul Red Cross Hospital, Seoul, Korea, for 2 years.

October 1948: Appointed resident physician of Moncton Government TB Hospital, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, for 3 months.

February 1949: Appointed resident physician of St. John's Municipal TB Hospital, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, for 3 years.

December 1951: Appointed resident physician of Thomas Memorial Hospital, South Charleston, W. Va., United States, up to present time.

I hereby certify the above statement to be true and correct in every detail.

CHANG-HO CHO, M. D., Ph. D.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

County of Kanawha:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of February 1953.

KATHRYN WATTERS,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires September 27, 1956.

HERBERT J. THOMAS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,  
South Charleston 3, W. Va., June 15, 1953.

Re Dr. Chang-Ho Cho, T-2134856.

To Whom It May Concern:

Dr. Cho is seemingly a man of good moral character, who has been employed at the Thomas Memorial Hospital as resident physician since November 1951. He goes about his duties in a quiet, cooperative manner and is well liked by the staff as a whole.

His duties as resident physician include coverage of emergency service and he is on call every other night, his main duties being the regular rotating resident between surgery and medicine.

It is strongly felt by the members of the medical staff, as well as myself, that to lose Dr. Cho at this time would be a loss to us and will jeopardize our obligated services to the people of the community because it would be practically impossible to replace him due to the severe shortage of doctors for this type of work.

Information pertaining to Dr. Cho's educational background is attached.

T. W. PATTERSON, *Administrator.*

HERBERT J. THOMAS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,  
*South Charleston 3, W. Va., June 16, 1953.*

Re Dr. Chang-Ho Cho T-2134856

*To Whom It May Concern:*

The above named individual has been employed as a resident physician at this hospital since November 1951, during which time I have found him to be a man of good character and a well qualified capable physician.

Representing the active medical staff as president, we are most anxious to keep Dr. Cho in his present position because it would be almost impossible to replace him due to the acute shortage of physicians.

I feel it most important to emphasize the value of his services and the terrific hardship his absence would place upon the hospital and the community.

E. O. VAUGHAN, M. D.,  
*President, Active Medical Staff.*

HERBERT J. THOMAS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,  
*South Charleston 3, W. Va., June 17, 1953.*

Re Dr. Chang-Ho Cho, T-2134856.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

Dr. Chang-Ho Cho has been employed as resident physician at the Thomas Memorial Hospital since November 1951. His duties include emergency room coverage as well as surgical and medical service.

The nursing staff has found him to be neat, orderly, and very cooperative. He is well mannered and intelligent.

To lose his services at this time would severely handicap us in the necessary treatment of patients.

Replacements are next to impossible, due to the shortage of qualified doctors.

(Mrs.) FAUNDA WALKER, *Nursing Director.*

Representative Byrd submitted the following additional information in support of this legislation.

SPAULDING, REITER & ROSE,  
*Washington 5, D. C., December 8, 1955.*

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD,  
*House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. BYRD: Some time ago I talked with Mr. Barnes of your office with regard to the immigration status of Dr. Chang-Ho Cho, one of your constituents presently interning at the Charleston General Hospital, who suggested that the facts, together with the action desired, be presented by letter some time before the Congress reconvenes in January, and that is the purpose of this communication.

Dr. Cho, a tuberculosis specialist of long experience, came to the United States in 1951 and was employed as a resident physician at the Herbert J. Thomas Memorial Hospital at South Charleston. During 1952 his employer filed a visa petition that he be accorded a first-preference immigration status. The petition was approved on March 13, 1953. When he attempted to enter Canada to receive his visa, Dr. Cho was refused admission. Thereafter he decided to rely on the enactment of a private bill (S. 1978 of the 83d Cong., 1st sess.) introduced on May 25, 1953, by Senator Kilgore in achieving a change of status. The bill was passed by the Senate prior to adjournment at the end of the 1954 session but died before action by the House. The bill in Dr. Cho's behalf was reintroduced on January 21, 1955, by Senator Kilgore as S. 585, and it was passed by

the Senate. Some time last May we were informed that no further action would be taken by the House Immigration Subcommittee in view of the fact that Dr. Cho would be able to avail himself of the preexamination procedure which was being reinstituted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, allowing him to enter Canada to receive his immigrant visa. It was pointed out to staff members that Dr. Cho would not be eligible for preexamination because the petition of his employer would not be valid by the time he could take advantage of the preexamination privilege, since Dr. Cho was about to complete his fourth year of residency at Thomas Memorial, after which under the law of the State of West Virginia he would have to leave that position; that he had applied to become an intern at Charleston General Hospital during the month of June 1955; and that as such he would be a student, not an employee, and not eligible to have a visa petition presented in his behalf by the hospital. It was nevertheless suggested by staff members that he apply for preexamination, to confirm our predictions, and on August 8, 1955, Dr. Cho appeared at the Immigration Service office at Pittsburgh and was examined, as a result of which it was decided that Dr. Cho was not eligible for preexamination.

Dr. Cho is in a peculiarly difficult position because of his unsettled immigration status, for he will be unable to obtain a license to practice until he has become a permanent resident and will have difficulty in obtaining employment even as a resident physician; and in addition, though he has been in Canada and this country for more than 5 years, he has not yet been able to bring his family from Korea, which imposes a severe burden on all concerned.

In view of the present status of Dr. Cho's private bill, it will be appreciated if you can, after verification of any facts you may desire, take whatever action is required to obtain further consideration and reporting of the bill for passage by the House.

If we can be of any assistance in any respect, please let us know.

Yours very truly,

SPAULDING, REITER & ROSE,  
By JOHN HUDGINS.

*Chia-Yi Jen (also known as Charles Jen)—S. 592, by Senator Kefauver*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 21-year-old native and citizen of China whose only entry into the United States was at San Francisco, Calif., on September 9, 1948, when he was admitted as a student. He graduated in 1951 from Yale University with a master's degree in architecture and is now employed by an architectural firm in Memphis, Tenn. He is also employed on a part-time basis as an instructor in engineering drawing at Christian Brothers College, Memphis, Tenn. The beneficiary's application for adjustment of status as a displaced person was approved by the Attorney General in 1951. However, Congress failed to act affirmatively on the recommendation as required by law. The beneficiary is unmarried. His father is dead and his mother and family reside in China. The family's properties have been confiscated by the Communists and the beneficiary has had no word from his family in 3 years. He fears persecution if he is forced to return to China.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 11, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

MAY 11, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 592) for the relief of Chia-Yi Jen (also known as Charles Jen), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Memphis, Tenn. office which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CHIA-YI JEN (ALSO KNOWN AS CHARLES JEN), BENEFICIARY OF S. 592

The beneficiary was born in Tientsin, China, on July 2, 1925, and is a citizen of that country. His only entry into the United States was at San Francisco, Calif., on September 9, 1948, when he was admitted as a student for the purpose of attending Yale University at New Haven, Conn.

The beneficiary filed an application for adjustment of status as a displaced person on August 13, 1951. This Service made a finding of eligibility in his case and referred such finding to the Congress with recommendation for approval. The Congress, however, did not act favorably on the application.

The beneficiary has evinced an intention to remain permanently in the United States in violation of his temporary status, and has failed to maintain the nonimmigrant status under which he was admitted to the United States in view of which proceedings looking toward his deportation have been instituted.

Mr. Jen attended Yale University at New Haven, Conn., until June 1951 when he was graduated with a master's degree in architecture. Since that date he has been employed full time as an architect by Aydelott Associates in Memphis, Tenn. He is presently earning \$450 a month. He is also employed on a part-time basis as an instructor in engineering drawing at Christian Brothers College, Memphis, Tenn., at a salary of \$60 a month. His assets consist of about \$400 in the bank, \$700 equity in a life-insurance policy and an automobile valued at \$1,000. Mr. Jen is unmarried and has no one dependent upon him for support. He has no relatives in the United States. His entire family resides in Tientsin, China. He has had no word from his family during the past 3 years. Mr. Jen has always resided in China prior to coming to the United States. He attended Kung-Shang University at Tientsin, China, from which he received his bachelor's degree in architecture in June 1947.

Senator Estes Kefauver, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

*To Whom It May Concern:*

I entered this country in 1948 under a student visa to study at Yale University. Because of my limited vocabulary, I often have trouble to understand the English language. My ability to speak and hear wasn't developed until my second year of studying in the United States. Due to this fact, I want to put this statement in writing under oath to clarify a misconception in my immigration record during the period while I was a student.

My education has never included studying political philosophy or the form of a government, neither in China nor at Yale. I never was interested in that subject and my only understanding of political philosophy was by way of listening to students who had studied it.

My father was a banker and my family position belongs to a wealthy group of which the percentage is very small in comparison with the population of China. This group is the main target for the Communist government in China today. During 1947-48 I was engaged by the Tientsin-Peiping Railroad. My job was principally to repair buildings, bridges, and railways which were destroyed by the Communist underground. Three of my good friends had been murdered at that time. During my stay in the United States I have heard very little from my family except that the present government has gradually taken away my family's properties and my father's collection of books. My father died from suffering from Communist abuse. My mother was forced to go to school to study communism at the age of 60, and my sisters and brothers had to work against their wishes. By virtue of my position and my background I could not possibly be sympathetic with the present government in China.

Anyone born in a foreign country, luxuries—automobiles for instance—strictly belong to the rich. The standard of living in this country and the technical



development is unknown even to the rich in China. One cannot help being impressed that to live in the United States of America is a wonderful privilege. It is hard for anyone to think of never seeing his family again but to lead a fruitful life I must stay here and contribute my talent to this country.

Because of the above I obviously could not be in sympathy with the Communist political party.

I hereby swear that I have never been, am not now, could never be persuaded to be a Communist or a member of any organization sympathetic to the Communists.

CHARLES JEN.

Signed before me this 14th day of January, 1955.

[SEAL]

CHAS. E. REAVES.

My commission expires October 13, 1958.

A. L. AYDELOTT & ASSOCIATES,  
Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1955.

Senator ESTES KEFAUVER,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KEFAUVER: Relative to my conversation with your office yesterday, I give you the following information on Charles Jen.

My first contact with Jen was at Yale University in 1949 where I served on the faculty of the Yale School of Architecture. Jen was one of the students in my group. His talent and personality were such that before I left Yale I made arrangements with him to come under my employ after his graduation. He worked for me in the summer of 1950 and the summer of the following year returned and he has been with me since.

The first knowledge I had of Jen's immigration status was some time prior to August 1952 when Charles requested that his status be changed so that he might maintain permanent status in this country. Through the copy of the file which I am sending you, you will see that the subsequent action was taken in his favor in June 1953.

I have known Charles as a friend and social companion, as a visitor and guest in my home, and as professional associate and have developed a strong affection for him which has no relation to his value to me in my organization. His talent is of such high caliber that his removal from my office would represent a tremendous loss in my organization. My wife and I have both considered Charles as more a member of our family than as a business associate and my insistent interest in his welfare stems from this association.

I know of Charles' background only from conversations I have had with him over the past 4 years but in general his personal story is as follows:

#### FAMILY BACKGROUND

Charles' grandfather was Lieutenant Governor Province of Sze-Chuan, and at the time Charles left China his father was executive vice president of the National Bank of Communication; president and chairman of board of Yien-Yieh Commercial Bank; executive director, board of directors, of United Saving Bank; director, board of directors, of Golden City Commercial Bank; president and executive director, board of directors, of Chung-Shing Coal Mining Co.; executive director, board of directors, Chung-Shing Lines, and director of Tung-Cheng Insurance Co.

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

Charles was born July 2, 1925, at Tientsin. He was educated by private tutors from 1930 to 1936 and attended a private high school from 1936 to 1942. He received a bachelor of science in architecture from Kung Shang University (operated by Roman Catholic Jesuit Order) in 1947. In the year following his graduation, he was engaged as an engineer in repairing and building bridges and railroads which had been destroyed by the Communists. During this experience three of Charles' coworkers were killed by members of the Communist underground. It was because of the impending political trouble that Charles' father arranged to send him to this country and he entered Yale in 1948. Since he has been with me, Charles' father, as far as Charles can determine, died as a result of the torment he suffered at the hands of the Chinese Government.

We do not have a surplus of highly competent architects in this country. For instance, of a total of 20,000 registered architects in the United States,

8,000 have no college degrees. Also, Charles has an ability approaching genius in his capacity as an accomplished engineer. Frankly, in times of military difficulty the talents of the engineers are required to a much greater degree than those of architects. Charles, more than anyone I have ever had in my office, makes me realize my limitations in my knowledge of this profession.

His ability to acclimate himself to social situations is nothing short of phenomenal. One would think that with the inborn sense of superiority that we southerners possess it would be a practical impossibility for an oriental to enter into a community like Memphis and be enthusiastically received by the most prominent people.

I am enclosing a clipping from the Commercial Appeal society page under the Penelope Pepys column which will give you an idea of Charles' standing in this community. Incidentally, I am also enclosing two reprints from architectural journals of projects which I developed in association with Jen.

I believe there will be evidence in the form of personal communications to you that will indicate the high respect that has been afforded Charles here.

I feel badly that my inquiry possibly precipitated the action by the Immigration Department. It is not the action so much as the fact that they imposed a time limit of 1 week from January 12 in which Charles might decide whether he would be deported forcibly or whether he would go on his own volition. I am, therefore, most anxious that the steps necessary to prevent any further action by the Immigration Department be taken. This is in line with my telephone conversation with Dick Wallace.

If any further information is required for the preparation of the bill do not hesitate calling me collect to let me know.

My very best personal wishes to you and to your wonderful staff whom I met on my recent trip to Washington.

Yours very truly,

A. L. AYDELOTT.

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CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE,  
Memphis, Tenn., January 17, 1955.

Senator ESTES KEFAUVER,  
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In line with the telegram which I have sent you today, I would like to request you to use every effort to stop deportation proceedings on Charles Jen.

I am sure that by now you have in your files a notarized statement whereby he renounces any sympathy past or present with the Communist Party in China. From the history of his life you can deduct that he could not possibly have had any sympathy toward the Communists.

It seems that if you were to introduce a bill into Congress granting him permission to apply for citizenship, the deportation proceedings would be stopped immediately, awaiting the outcome of the bill.

Since Charles Jen is an instructor at Christian Brothers College, has his master's degree in architecture from Yale, and has been four times associated with national awards in architecture, I feel that it would be a loss to the United States if this young man were deported. He has always been too interested in his architecture to spend any time in political science, or any type of promotion of political parties. He is strictly an artist as well as an excellent teacher.

I trust that bearing in mind all the details which you have in your files on this young man you will put forth every effort to save this young man from a fate that would be fatal. I anxiously await your reaction and your reply.

Sincerely,

Brother LAMBERT THOMAS, F. S. C.,  
*President.*

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EVERGREEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1955.

Senator ESTES KEFAUVER,  
*Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: You will please pardon my giving you a bit of history in order to come by the purpose of this letter. Our son is an architect and works in the office of Walk C. Jones, Jr., in Memphis. During one summer vacation and for a few months of last year, he worked in the office of A. L. Aydelott & Associates.

While working for Mr. Aydelott he became acquainted with a Chinese by the name of Chia-Yi-Jen who is a member of the Aydelott firm. "Charles" as he is better known among his friends came to America as a student. He studied in the school of architecture at Yale where he made an outstanding record and won the coveted prize for designing the best hospital. He has been in our home on a number of occasions and he and our son go out together socially. We consider him a very brilliant and acceptable member of the community.

He has just recently received orders from the immigration authorities to return to China. Charles has lost track of his people in China since being in America and is of the firm conviction that they have been executed by the Communists. He is not a Communist in any degree whatsoever and feels that upon his return to China he will either be incarcerated or executed.

We feel that this young man can make a tremendous contribution to the culture and civilization of our community and Nation and feel that you would be justified in putting forth every necessary effort to frustrate his deportation and enable him to become a citizen of the United States. You are aware that I have not plagued you with letters for I have confidence in your leadership as a Senator. I do feel, however, that you should be apprised of this situation and I am most earnestly requesting that you do everything in your power to prevent his being returned to China.

With best wishes, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

W. J. MILLARD.

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL,  
Memphis, Tenn., January 14, 1955.

Senator ESTES KEFAUVER,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I understand you have been asked to intercede to prevent the deportation of Chia-yi Jen (or Charles Jen, as he is known to American friends) to China. I would like to add my support to his case.

Mr. Jen occupies a garage apartment just behind my home at 346 South Reese in Memphis. He has been my tenant for more than a year, and you would look a long time before finding a finer one. He is intelligent, cultured, gentlemanly, and reliable.

I am informed that Mr. Jen came to the United States from China in 1948. He studied architecture, particularly hospital design, on a fellowship at the Yale School of Fine Arts in New Haven, Conn. He was graduated with a master's degree in 1951. At that time he joined the A. L. Aydelott architectural firm in Memphis—to my mind the outstanding such organization in the Midsouth.

In the year I have known him, I have observed that Mr. Jen is a valuable addition to our city, for he is the kind of person who contributes thoughts and ideas.

As art critic for the Commercial Appeal (also assistant telegraph editor) I have had occasion to discuss architecture with Mr. Jen. I know him to be well informed. Such people I have found are rare, thus Mr. Jen is really an asset to Memphis.

It also occurs to me, Senator Kefauver, that young men like Charles Jen have an important place in America. If we are to maintain any kind of human relationship with nations that have turned or are turning to communism, it is wise to have in our presence reminders that all people from those countries have not been swept up in the Red net.

Mr. Jen has seen what communism did to his own family in China. (I am told that although they were wealthy, they have been cast down from their high station.) He may be lonely for them, for he has not heard from them in 2 years. But he hates communism, would be miserable if forced to return to China as it is today, and has begun to make a worthwhile life in the United States. To tear him up from these new roots, to force his return to a country where he possibly would be persecuted or mistreated, could only be an injustice on the part of America.

Charles Jen is already completely Americanized, and well thought of in many very good homes in Memphis. If he is permitted to become an American citizen—as he wishes to do—I believe he will be a valuable one, for he could well turn into one of America's leading architects. It would be a shame for us to lose him.

Any congressional action you undertake to help him I would consider a personal favor, and a service to both Tennessee and the United States.

Respectfully,

GUY NORTHROP, Jr.

THE MEMPHIS ACADEMY OF ARTS,  
Memphis, Tenn., January 19, 1955.

Hon. ESTES KEFAUVER,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KEFAUVER: I am writing in behalf of Charles (Chia-Yi) Jen, a young Chinese who came to this country in 1948 to study architecture at Yale University, and who is applying for permanent status in this country.

For the past few years I have known Mr. Jen both socially and professionally, and I know of no young man for whom I have greater respect and admiration as a person and as an artist. His reputation in the community is a very fine one. He is a serious, gifted, attractive, and responsible person, of fine character and unusual ability. I believe that he will make a fine citizen, and I shall appreciate the earnest efforts which you can make in his behalf.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN C. RUST, *Director.*

YALE UNIVERSITY, DIVISION OF THE ARTS,  
New Haven, Conn., January 18, 1955.

Hon. ESTES KEFAUVER,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KEFAUVER: I am writing you at the request of Mr. A. L. Aydelott, architect, of Memphis, Tenn., in reference to the problem of Mr. Charles Jen, an architect and citizen of Nationalist China, who is associated with his office. Apparently Mr. Jen has had trouble establishing his permanent status for residence in this country, and it is a pleasure for me to write in support of his application. Mr. Jen received the degree of bachelor of science in architecture from Kung Shang University in 1947, and the master of architecture degree from Yale in 1951. He was an excellent student throughout his course at Yale and graduated in the top bracket in his class.

In his graduate year he specialized in hospital design and his work with Mr. Aydelott is in this field. There are few architects in the country who are really trained in this special field, and Mr. Jen's particular qualifications should permit him to make a distinguished contribution to the welfare of this country in this critical field where specialized training and talent are particularly required.

We hope very much that Mr. Jen's application may have your support, for I am sure that he will justify our confidence in him.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. SAWYER, *Director.*

*Catherine Samouris—S. 608, by Senators Hickenlooper and Martin of Iowa*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 24-year-old native and citizen of Greece who last entered the United States on May 5, 1952, at New York, when she was admitted as a student. She resides with her 60-year-old widowed aunt who is a United States citizen. The beneficiary is a student at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and other than her aunt, has no close relatives residing in the United States. The beneficiary's mother is dead and her father resides in Greece. The aunt has designated the beneficiary as her heir.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 23, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington 25, D. C., May 23, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request dated January 31, 1955, of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 608) for the relief of Catherine Samouris, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and



Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Omaha, Nebr., office, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon the payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE CATHERINE SAMOURIS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 608

The beneficiary, Catherine Samouris, was born April 18, 1931, at Athens, Greece, and is a citizen of that country. She is single and has never been married.

The beneficiary resides at 502 23d Street SE., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with her aunt, Mrs. John E. Lapes, and is a student at Coe College in that city and expects to graduate from there in June 1957. She is not employed and is entirely dependent upon her aunt, who is the sponsor of the private bill, for her support. Other than her aunt the beneficiary has no close relatives residing in the United States. Her mother is deceased, and her father resides in Greece. The beneficiary's last residence abroad was 101 Skiathou Street, Patission, Athens, Greece.

The beneficiary was admitted to the United States at New York, N. Y., May 5, 1952, as a student. An extension of her temporary stay was authorized to September 19, 1955. Deportation proceedings were instituted March 23, 1955. She was found deportable from the United States on the ground that after admission as a student she failed to comply with the conditions of such status. An order was entered by a special inquiry officer April 21, 1955, granting the beneficiary the privilege of voluntary departure.

The sponsor, Mrs. John E. Lapes, is the beneficiary's aunt. She was born September 15, 1894, and became a citizen of the United States by naturalization April 12, 1953. The sponsor is a widow and is the sole owner of Lapes Florists, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She has assets totaling approximately \$130,000. The sponsor, who has no relatives in the United States, has designated the beneficiary as her heir and desires to have the beneficiary remain in the United States.

Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, the author of the bill, has submitted the following letter in connection with the case:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,  
June 10, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration,  
Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing this letter in support of a bill introduced by me and designated as S. 608, for the relief of Catherine Samouris.

Catherine Samouris is 24 years old and has been in the United States since May 1952 from Athens, Greece, under a student visa. She is presently attending Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Miss Samouris lives with her aunt, Mrs. John E. Lapes, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mrs. Lapes and her husband operated a flower shop in Cedar Rapids since 1909. Mr. Lapes passed away in 1951, but Mrs. Lapes continues the operation of the flower shop, and this is a very successful business. Mrs. Lapes is financially responsible, and is held in highest esteem by business interests and people of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Miss Samouris lost her mother by death several years ago and prior to leaving Greece, lived with her grandmother, who has now passed away. Mrs. Lapes is most anxious to have her niece live with her in this country. It is my understanding that the niece has no home to return to in Greece. It would seem that a very fortunate arrangement could be made for both Mrs. Lapes and her niece by having the niece remain in this country. Mrs. Lapes is, of course, a citizen of the United States.

I have received several letters of recommendation of Miss Samouris. Among them is one from Dr. Howell H. Brooks, president of Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who says, "I would recommend to you that Miss Samouris be admitted for permanent residence in the United States. She is a delightful young lady and, in my opinion, is absolutely above reproach in character and habits.

She has enjoyed her home in Cedar Rapids and is taking her place among the students from our country in a very acceptable manner. She fits well into our small college atmosphere and so far as I know is a person who is completely loyal and would be completely loyal to the United States of America."

I hope it may be possible for the committee to consider favorably S. 608.

Yours very sincerely,

B. B. HICKENLOOPER.

*Kerson Huang—S. 619, by Senator Saltonstall*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 27-year-old native and citizen of China who last entered the United States on September 8, 1947, at San Francisco, Calif., when he was admitted as a student. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1953 and has received a doctor of philosophy degree from the same school. He is presently employed as an instructor of physics at MIT. It appears that a first preference visa petition filed on the beneficiary's behalf by MIT on the basis of his knowledge and ability as a nuclear physicist has been approved by Immigration but the quota for China to which he is chargeable is oversubscribed even in the first-preference category. The files of the committee contain much information attesting to the ability of the beneficiary and the contributions he has made in the field of nuclear research and also attesting to the need for his services.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated May 20, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington 25, D. C., May 20, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 619) for the relief of Kerson Huang, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Boston, Mass., office of this Service which has custody of these files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The alien is chargeable to the quota for the Chinese.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE KERSON HUANG, BENEFICIARY OF S. 619

Kerson Huang, a native and citizen of China, was born in Nan Ning, China, on March 15, 1928. The beneficiary, who is single, has been employed as an instructor of physics since 1953 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. He now resides at 36 Arlington Street in Cambridge.

The beneficiary completed 11 years of public schooling in Manila, Philippine Islands, attended the National University at Manila, Philippine Islands, from 1946 to 1947, a bachelor of science degree in 1953 on graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he received his Ph. D. from the same school. Mr. Huang, who receives a salary of \$4,200 a year, has \$300 in a bank account and owns an automobile valued at approximately \$700.

The beneficiary's father, Horton T. Huang, and mother, Ng Shi Huang, reside at 810 Lepanto Street, Manila, Philippine Islands. His father is the principal at the Sun Yat Sen High School in Manila, Philippine Islands, and his mother is

a teacher at the same school. A sister, Yuet May Huang, resides at 12 Clinton Street, Cambridge, Mass., and is a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The above-mentioned relatives are all citizens of China. He lived in Canton, China, from 1928 to 1938 and from 1938 to 1947 in the Philippine Islands. His last address abroad was 810 Lepanto Street, Manila, Philippine Islands.

The beneficiary's only entry into the United States was on September 8, 1947, at San Francisco, Calif., aboard the SS. *General Gordon*, at which time he was admitted as a student. He received extensions of stay, the last of which expired April 13, 1955. Deportation proceedings have been instituted on the ground that after admission to the United States as a student, he failed to comply with the conditions of that status. His application for adjustment of immigration status under the provisions of sec. 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 was denied.

Dr. Julius A. Stratton, vice president and provost of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, representing the school, is the person primarily interested in the bill.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*February 9, 1955.*

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reference to S. 619, the private bill for the relief of Kerson Huang, which I filed on January 21, 1955, and which has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration and action.

Dr. Huang's case was brought to my attention several months ago by Dr. J. A. Stratton, vice president and provost of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. On October 15, 1954, Dr. Stratton wrote as follows:

"We have had occasion to observe Dr. Huang's development both as an undergraduate and a graduate student at this institution, and have had ample evidence of his exceptional promise as a nuclear physicist. In the opinion of my colleagues he is now making important contributions to nuclear theory and we are convinced that a continuation of his work will materially strengthen our scientific resources in the nuclear field. \* \* \*

"A more detailed statement of Dr. Huang's qualifications appears in a letter from Dr. Weisskopf, his immediate superior, and these are concurred in completely by Dr. N. H. Frank, head of the department of physics, and myself."

Under date of February 4, 1955, Dr. Huang wrote to me in detail about his background, education, experience, and his desire to remain permanently in the United States. A copy of that letter is enclosed for your information and files.

Of interest also is the letter from Dr. Jerrold R. Zacharias, department of physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dated November 30, 1954 (enclosure 2 (c)), which tells of Dr. Huang's ability and contributions in basic nuclear research and his work with the Office of Naval Research and the Atomic Energy Commission, which contributes a great deal to our national defense.

On November 29, 1954, Dr. Nathaniel H. Frank, head of the department of physics, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote in part as follows:

"I have known Dr. Huang personally since 1948 when I first met him as a student in one of my classes. At that time he already displayed great promise as a creative physicist and he has grown professionally in a most significant manner. In all my contacts with him, as an undergraduate, as a graduate student, and as an instructor, he has displayed complete intellectual honesty and integrity, and as far as can be judged from his professional activities merits an unqualified recommendation with regard to his character. I know little of his private life and consequently am not in a position to vouch for that.

"There is no question in my mind that Dr. Huang will be a distinct scientific asset to this country and a good citizen, and I hope it will be possible to effect his immigration."

Other letters enclosed herewith substantiate the above information from those who know Dr. Huang and who have worked with him.

Under date of December 2, 1954, Dr. Stratton wrote, among other facts of interest, that "A petition was filed in his (Dr. Huang's) behalf by MIT on September 16, 1954, on Form I-129 for classification of quota immigrant for alien

whose services are needed urgently in the United States. The said petition was approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, on September 20, 1954. However, as even the first preference Chinese quota is oversubscribed, there seems to be little hope that he will become eligible for an immigrant's visa before his present visa expires on January 1, 1955."

Dr. Huang applied for an extension of stay before his visa expired on January 1, 1955. This application was not approved and I understand he has been given until April 13, 1955, to effect his departure from the United States.

Your earnest and sympathetic consideration of S. 619 for the relief of Dr. Kerson Huang would, I know, be deeply appreciated by all concerned with trying to help him.

The several enclosures herewith will, I believe, be of interest and use to your committee in its consideration of S. 619.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
*United States Senator.*

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS,  
Cambridge, Mass., February 4, 1955.

HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
*United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR SALTONSTALL: It is in circumstances of great need that I am bold enough to approach you for assistance. I am a citizen of China, and at present I am instructor in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I have been in the United States since 1947 on a student's visa, which expired on January 1, 1955, and I have been notified by the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, that I should effect my departure from the United States on or before April 13, 1955. I appeal to you to introduce the appropriate legislation in the United States Congress to enable me to reside in this country as a permanent resident.

I have previously considered making application for an immigrant's visa to enter the United States as a permanent resident. On recommendation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, I made application for a priority preference in the immigration quota. Upon petition by MIT, I have been classified by the Department of Justice as an alien whose services are urgently needed in the United States, and hence eligible for the first 50 percent of the Chinese quota, on September 20, 1954. However, in view of the fact that the Chinese quota has been oversubscribed, there seems to be little possibility that a quota number will become available to me, even in the first-preference category.

It is my desire to reside in this country as a permanent resident. In view of the difficulty in obtaining a quota number, and in view of the expiration of my present visa, I feel that the only remaining possibility is an appeal to you for the introduction of a bill in Congress for my relief. I make this appeal to you with the full realization of its burden on your consideration. It is therefore made only after I have ascertained that this is the only way for me to realize my desire to reside in the United States and in the hope that my residence here in the continued pursuance of my career as a physicist may contribute to the interest of this country. Following is a brief description of my background and training:

I was born on March 15, 1928, in Nan Ning, Kwangsi Province, China, of Chinese parentage. In 1938, I went with my family to Manila, Philippines, where my father has been the principal of the Chinese Sun Yat Sen High School. I traveled to the United States in 1947 under a Chinese passport, and was admitted to the United States on September 8, 1947, on a 4 (e) student's visa, for a period of 1 year. This period has since been granted nine extensions. The last extension expired on January 1, 1955.

Since my arrival in the United States, I have studied at MIT, receiving the degree of S. B. in physics in June 1950, and the degree of Ph. D. in physics in June 1953. Since July 1, 1953, I have been instructor in physics at MIT and have been engaged in research and teaching in physics.

In 1950, while an undergraduate at MIT, I did experimental research work at the high-voltage laboratory, where I made measurements on nuclear energy levels under Prof. W. W. Buechner. In 1951, as a graduate student and a teaching fellow in the department of physics, MIT I assisted in the teaching of the senior physics laboratory, and did experimental research in the low-temperature laboratory under Prof. M. A. Herlin. In 1952, as a graduate student and



research assistant in the department of physics and the laboratory for nuclear science, MIT. I assisted in the teaching of a course in theoretical physics and engaged in theoretical researches in nuclear physics, under the supervision of Prof. H. Feshbach and Prof. V. F. Weisskopf. My Ph. D. thesis was entitled "Nuclear Many-Body Forces" under the supervision of Prof. V. F. Weisskopf.

Since I received my Ph. D. in physics, I have been engaged in teaching and research as instructor in physics at MIT. I am teaching courses in electricity and magnetism, atomic physics, and thermodynamics, and my researches have been mainly in the field of theoretical nuclear physics. A list of my publications and scheduled publications follows:

- (1) Excited States of  $Al^{28}$  from the  $Al^{27}(d,p)Al^{28}$  Reaction, S. B. Thesis, M. I. T. (1950).
- (2) Excited States of  $Be^9$  from the  $Be^{11}(d,\alpha)Be^9$  Reaction, Physical Review 81, 233 (1951) (Co-authored with D. M. Van Patter, A. S. Sperduto, E. N. Strait, and W. W. Buechner).
- (3) On the Zitterbewegung of the Dirac Electron, American Journal of Physics 20, 479 (1952).
- (4) Nuclear Many-Body Forces, Ph. D. Thesis, M. I. T. (1953).
- (5) Many-Body Forces and Nuclear Saturation, Physical Review 91, 1527 (1953) (Co-authored with S. D. Drell).
- (6) On the Proton-Neutron Mass Difference (to be published, co-authoring with M. Gell-Mann and V. F. Weisskopf).
- (7) Proton Bremsstrahlung (to be published, co-authoring with S. D. Drell).
- (8) Nuclear Internal Pair-Production (to be published).

Since I came to the United States, I have enjoyed the scientific opportunities that this country has offered me. I have also enjoyed living amidst the democratic institutions and ideals of American society. It is my desire to reside in this country as a permanent resident and to further pursue my career as a physicist. It is also my hope that, as a scientist, I may be of value to this country.

I have requested recommendations from the following persons, with whom I have been closely associated during my years of study and research at MIT:

Prof. N. H. Frank, head, department of physics  
 Prof. P. M. Chalmers, adviser to foreign students  
 Prof. V. F. Weisskopf, professor of physics  
 Prof. J. R. Zacharias, professor of physics

With the deepest appreciation of your thoughtful consideration of my problem, I am

Respectfully yours,

KERSON HUANG, *Instructor in Physics.*

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MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,  
 DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS,  
 Cambridge, Mass., October 8, 1954.

To Whom It May Concern:

I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Kerson Huang, whom I have known for 6 years and who has been one of my closest collaborators in the last 3 years. Dr. Huang is one of the most able theoretical physicists who has shown rare abilities in his work with the most intricate problems of modern nuclear physics. He has made a number of original contributions to the progress of our understanding the structure of atomic nuclei. His work shows imminent promise of being of fundamental importance, and it is certain that his work will be of great help in the defense effort of this country in connection with nuclear weapons. One, therefore, must consider him as a great potential asset to the development of atomic energy in war or peace.

I have had the opportunity of close personal contact with Dr. Huang. This is why I am certain that he is a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of our democratic way of life and deeply opposed to any kind of totalitarian regimes. He would represent a great asset not only to American science, but also to American society.

Yours very truly,

VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF,  
*Professor of Physics.*

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,  
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST,  
Cambridge, Mass., December 2, 1954.

Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
United States Senator,

Shawmut Bank Building, Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR SENATOR SALTONSTALL: I am most appreciative of your reply to my request of October 15 that a private bill be introduced to give permanent status to Dr. Kerson Huang, an instructor in the department of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. You may be sure that I have been most reluctant to make such a request and do so only because I have convinced myself that this is a particularly meritorious case, and because the Chinese quota is oversubscribed—even for first-preference applicants. It appears that Dr. Huang actually has been granted a first-preference status, meaning, I take it, that the Immigration Service (including the Boston office) recognizes his unusual qualifications. Notwithstanding that fact, under existing law there appears to be no assurance that he would become eligible for a visa in the foreseeable future. Consequently, I fear that the only alternative is the step that I am now proposing.

I may add that before approaching you in the matter we took steps to ascertain whether the Senate Judiciary Committee might consider this a meritorious case, and the information elicited indicated that it might. Of course, this inquiry was made informally, without identifying the applicant, and in no sense binds the committee.

For all of these reasons I trust that this matter will commend itself to your favorable consideration.

In reply to the questions listed in your letter of November 9, Dr. Huang has provided me with the following information:

1. Kerson Huang was born March 15, 1928, in Ning Ming, Kwangsi, China.
2. He entered the United States on September 8, 1947, on a 4 (e) student's visa. He traveled to the United States under a Chinese passport, and was admitted to the United States for a period of 1 year. This period has since been granted nine extensions. The last extension was granted on June 24, 1954. Since July 1 1953, he has been given permission to engage in practical training, under student regulations, with the department of physics at MIT.
3. At present he is on a 4 (e) student's visa, which expires on January 1, 1955.
4. He entered MIT in 1947 as an undergraduate in physics, obtaining the degree of S. B. in physics in June 1950. He entered the Graduate School of Physics at MIT in September 1950, both as a graduate student and as a staff member of the department of physics, and obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy in physics in June 1953. As a graduate student he has engaged in experimental and theoretical researches in low-temperature physics, elementary particles, and in nuclear physics. He presented his Ph. D. thesis in the field of theoretical nuclear physics, entitled "Nuclear Many-Body Forces," under the supervision of Prof. V. F. Weisskopf. As a staff member of the department of physics he has engaged in the teaching of various undergraduate and graduate physics courses. Since July 1953 he has been instructor in physics at MIT and has been doing teaching and research work in physics. His current research includes the studies of the structure of the atomic nucleus, and studies in conjunction with unclassified experiments performed at the laboratory in nuclear science, MIT.
5. As an undergraduate at MIT, he was financially supported by scholarships from MIT and from a scholarship fund for Chinese students administered through the United States Department of State. As a graduate student at MIT, he was supported from 1950-51 by a teaching fellowship, from 1951-52 by a research assistantship, and from 1952-53 by the du Pont de Nemours Fellowship. Since July 1, 1953, he has held the position of instructor in physics at MIT.
6. His only relative in the United States is his sister, Miss Yuet-May Huang, 12 Clinton Street, Cambridge, Mass. Miss Huang is a graduate student in the department of chemical engineering at MIT.
7. A petition was filed in his behalf by MIT on September 16, 1954, on Form I-129 for classification of quota immigrant for alien whose services are needed urgently in the United States. The said petition was approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, on September 20, 1954. However, as even the first preference Chinese quota is oversubscribed, there seems to be little hope that he will become eligible for an immigrant's visa before his present visa expires on January 1, 1955.

Finally, I enclose three letters attesting to the good character of Dr. Huang. With many thanks for your thoughtful consideration of our problem.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. STRATTON,  
Vice President and Provost.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,  
OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS,  
Cambridge, Mass., November 23, 1954.

Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SALTONSTALL: I have been asked to endorse to you Mr. Kerson Huang who is desirous of becoming an American citizen. This I am particularly pleased to do, since I have the highest regard for Mr. Huang.

I have known Kerson Huang since he came to MIT in September 1947 at the age of 19 to enter our second-year work in the department of physics. Others will write with better authority than I about his brilliant academic record at the institute. I can testify that I have come to know him well over the years and I have found him a person of complete honesty. He is besides a person of good humor; it has been a pleasure to know him.

I think it would be to the great advantage of our country to count Kerson Huang as one of its citizens.

Very truly yours,

P. M. CHALMERS,  
Adviser to Foreign Students.

*Cirilo Jose—S. 695, by Senator Jackson*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 27-year-old native and citizen of the Philippines whose last known entry into the United States was at Seattle, Wash., on December 17, 1954, as a member of the crew of a United States naval vessel. He enlisted in the Navy on May 15, 1946, and had 9 years of continuous service. He is presently assigned to the U. S. S. *General George M. Randall* and has had an excellent record in the Navy.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 20, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 695) for the relief of Cirilo Jose, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Seattle, Wash., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of the Philippines.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING CIRILO JOSE, BENEFICIARY OF S. 695

The beneficiary, Cirilo Jose, is a citizen of the Philippines, born July 7, 1928, at Piddig, Ilocos Norte, Philippines. He is single and has no dependents. He is a member of the United States Navy, presently assigned to the U. S. S. *General*

*George M. Randall* as a steward'sman and receives \$126 per month. He has other assets in the sum of \$2,700 in a savings account and bonds. Mr. Jose completed the ninth grade of school in the Philippines. His mother, *Antonia Martin*, is dead, and his father, *Catalino Jose*, a brother and a sister are living at *Piddig, Ilocos Norte, Philippines*.

The beneficiary's last known entry to the United States was at *Seattle, Wash.*, on December 17, 1954, as a member of the crew of a United States naval vessel. He has had continuous naval service since his enlistment on May 15, 1946, at *Manila, Philippines*.

Senator *Henry M. Jackson*, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,  
*April 15, 1955.*

HON. HARLEY KILGORE,  
*Chairman Immigration Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary Committee,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: I am writing on behalf of *Cirilo Jose, Steward, United States Navy*, for whom I have introduced private immigration legislation, S. 695.

The enclosed documents from Mr. Jose and his present commanding officer, *Capt. A. Kusebauch, USN*, contain supporting data.

I would like to add that Mr. Jose's case was recommended to me by Mr. *John Boyd, Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Office in Seattle, Wash.* Mr. Boyd indicated to me that all administrative remedies in this case had been exhausted and that a private bill was the only recourse left.

Should further information be needed, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*United States Senator.*

U. S. S. "GENERAL G. M. RANDALL" (TAP-115),  
*Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.,  
January 7, 1955.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

To the Honorable Senator Jackson:

I, *Cirilo (n) Jose, steward'sman, United States Navy*, am seeking United States citizenship. Facts pertinent to my plea, as indicated by the United States Immigration Office, *Seattle, Wash.*, are as follows:

Born: July 7, 1928, *Piddig, Ilocos Norte, Philippine Islands*.

Entered the United States Navy: May 15, 1946, *Philippine Sea Frontier, Philippine Islands* (continuous service since this date), service number 5833730.

Service: 1946 for 3 months on board U. S. S. *Cortlan* (AP-17). 1946 to 1948 on board the U. S. S. *Wisconsin* (BB-64), and 3 months in *Philippine Islands*. 1949 to 1951 *Naval Receiving Station, Pearl Harbor, T. H.* 1951 to present date on board the U. S. S. *General G. M. Randall* (TAP-115).

Family status: Unmarried.

All known administrative remedies have been investigated and none will give the desired relief. I have been informed that my only recourse is to appeal to you to introduce a bill in Congress on my behalf.

I have been in the United States Navy for 8 years and during that period I have been working toward United States citizenship for me. All avenues are closed to me at this time. My commanding officer, *Captain Kusebauch, USN*, has aided me in my efforts. I would sincerely appreciate any efforts on your part in my behalf.

If any further information is necessary, please reply to the return address.

Very respectfully,

CIRILO JOSE



U. S. S. "GENERAL GEORGE M. RANDALL" (TAP-115),  
*Fleet Post Office,*

*San Francisco, Calif., January 10, 1955.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*  
*To the Honorable Senator Jackson:*

Cirilo (n) Jose's, steward'sman, service in the Navy is as indicated in his letter dated January 7, 1955.

He has an excellent record in the Navy, and from my observations of him, he has proven himself to be sober, reliable, industrious, and an asset to any command.

I believe any aid leading to Jose's citizenship would be beneficial to the United States Navy and to the United States. I therefore hope that the Senator will give Jose's plea favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,

A. KUSEBAUCH,  
*Captain, U. S. N., Commanding Officer.*

*Meliton Topacio Tapawan—S. 696, by Senator Jackson*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 33-year-old native and citizen of the Philippines who last entered the United States on December 17, 1954, at Seattle, Wash., as a member of the crew of a United States naval vessel. He has had continuous naval service since his enlistment on March 25, 1946.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 20, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D. C., June 20, 1955.*

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 696) for the relief of Meliton T. Tapawan, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Seattle, Wash., office of this Service which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary is Meliton Topacio Tapawan.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of the Philippines.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES CONCERNING MELLTON T. TAPAWAN, BENEFICIARY OF S. 696

The beneficiary's full and correct name is Meliton Topacio Tapawan. He is a citizen of the Philippines, born March 10, 1922, at Imus, Cavite, Philippines. His wife, Filomena Alijos, and daughter, Merilyn, age 3, are citizens of the Philippines and are living at 83 Apolinario Street, Culiculi, Makati, Rizal, Philippines. They are dependent upon the beneficiary for their support. The beneficiary is a member of the United States Navy, presently assigned to the U. S. S. *General George M. Randall* as steward, third class, and receives \$249 per month, including allowances. He has a house in the Philippines valued at \$4,500 and a savings account of \$6,000. Mr. Tapawan completed the seventh grade of school in the Philippines. His father, Tranquilino Tapawan, and mother, Eulalia Topacio, are deceased. He has 2 brothers and 3 sisters living in the Philippines.

The beneficiary's last known entry into the United States was at Seattle, Wash., on December 17, 1954, as a member of the crew of a United States naval

vessel. He has had continuous naval service since his enlistment on March 25, 1946, at Manila, Philippines.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, the author of the bill, has submitted the following letters in connection with the case:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,  
April 15, 1955.

HON. HARLEY KILGORE,

*Chairman, Immigration Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary Committee,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: I am writing on behalf of Mellton T. Tapawan, steward, third class, United States Navy, for whom I have introduced private immigration legislation, S. 696.

The enclosed documents from Mr. Tapawan and his present commanding officer, Capt. A. Kusebauch, United States Navy, contain supporting data.

I would like to add that Mr. Tapawan's case was recommended to me by Mr. John Boyd, Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Office in Seattle, Wash. Mr. Boyd indicated to me that all administrative remedies in this case had been exhausted and that a private bill was the only resource left.

Should further information be needed, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*United States Senator*

U. S. S. "GENERAL G. M. RANDALL" (TAP-115),  
*Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif., January 7, 1955.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,

*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

*To the Honorable Senator Jackson:*

I, Mellton T. Tapawan, stewardman, third class, United States Navy, am seeking United States citizenship. Facts pertinent to my plea, as indicated by the United States Immigration Office, Seattle, Wash., are as follows:

Born: March 10, 1922, Imus, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Entered United States Navy: March 25, 1945, Manila, Philippine Islands (continuous service since that date). Service No. 5833368.

Service: 1946-48, U. S. S. *Cocopa* (ATA-101); 1948-52, aboard the U. S. S. *Hector* (AR-7). In 1952 spent 8 months aboard the U. S. S. *Catamont* (LSD-17); 1952-54 aboard the U. S. S. *Talladega* (APA-208); 1954 to present date aboard the U. S. S. *General G. M. Randall* (TAP-115).

Family status: Wife, Filomena, born January 29, 1927, Imus, Cavite, Philippine Islands; daughter, Merilyn, born February 28, 1952, Imus, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

All known administrative remedies have been investigated and none will give the desired relief. I have been informed that my only recourse is to appeal to you to introduce a bill in Congress on my behalf.

I have been in the United States Navy for 9 years and during that period I have been working toward United States citizenship for me and my family. All avenues are closed to me at this time. My commanding officer, Captain Kusebauch, United States Navy, has aided me in my efforts. I would sincerely appreciate any efforts on your part in my behalf.

If any further information is necessary please reply to the return address.

Very respectfully,

MELLTON T. TAPAWAN.

U. S. S. "GENERAL GEORGE M. RANDALL" (TAP-115),  
*Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif., January 10, 1955.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,

*Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.*

*To the Honorable Senator Jackson:*

Mellton T. Tapawan's, stewardsman, third class, service in the Navy is as indicated in his letter dated January 7, 1955.

He has an excellent record in the Navy, and from my observations of him, he has proven himself to be sober, reliable, industrious, and an asset to any command,

I believe any aid leading to Tapawan's citizenship would be beneficial to the United States Navy and to the United States. I therefore hope that the Senator will give Tapawan's plea favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,

A. KUSEBAUCH,  
*Captain, U. S. N., Commanding Officer.*

*Alvaro A. Jose—S. 698, by Senator Jackson*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 30-year-old native and citizen of the Philippines whose last known entry into the United States was at Seattle, Wash., on December 17, 1954, as a member of the crew of a United States naval vessel. He has had continuous service with the United States Navy since his enlistment on September 20, 1945. He is presently assigned to the U. S. S. *General George M. Randall* as a steward, first class.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 20, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D. C., June 20, 1955.*

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 698) for the relief of Alvaro A. Jose, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Seattle, Wash., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of the Philippines.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES CONCERNING ALVARO A. JOSE, BENEFICIARY OF S. 698

The full name of the beneficiary is Alvaro Augustin Jose. He is a citizen of the Philippines, born February 20, 1925, at Cavite, Cavite, Philippines. His wife, Soledad Deleon, is also a citizen of the Philippines and is residing at 11 H. Deltravajo, Cavite, Cavite, Philippines. The beneficiary is a member of the United States Navy, presently assigned to the U. S. S. *General George M. Randall* as a steward, first class, and receives \$220 per month, including allowances. Mr. Jose completed elementary and 3 years of high school in the Philippines. His father, Felix Jose is dead, and his mother, Gregoria Agustin, 1 brother and 4 sisters are living at Cavite, Cavite, Philippines.

The beneficiary's last known entry to the United States was at Seattle, Wash., on December 17, 1954, as a member of the crew of a United States naval vessel. He has had continuous naval service since his enlistment on September 20, 1945, at Cavite, Philippines.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, the author of the bill, has submitted the following letters in connection with the case:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.  
April 15, 1955.

HON. HARLEY KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Immigration Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary Committee,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: I am writing you on behalf of Alvaro A. Jose, stewardman, United States Navy, for whom I have introduced private immigration legislation, S. 698.

The enclosed documents from Mr. Jose and his present commanding officer, Capt. A. Kusebauch, United States Navy, contain supporting data.

I would like to add that Mr. Jose's case was recommended to me by Mr. John Boyd, director of the Immigration and Naturalization Office in Seattle, Wash. Mr. Boyd indicated to me that all administrative remedies in this case had been exhausted and that a private bill was the only recourse left.

Should further information be needed, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*United States Senator.*

S3 DIVISION,  
U. S. S. "GENERAL G. M. RANDALL" (TAP-115),  
*Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif., January 7, 1955.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

*To the Honorable Senator Jackson:*

I, Alvaro A. Jose, stewardman, United States Navy, am seeking United States citizenship. Facts pertinent to my plea, as indicated by the United States Immigration Office, Seattle, Wash., are as follows:

Born: February 20, 1925, Cavite, Philippine Islands. Entered United States Navy: September 20, 1945, Cavite, Philippine Islands. (Continuous service since that date). Service No. 5831552.

Service: 1945-47 Naval Air Station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands; 1947-49, connected with MATS and VR-21 (Naval Air Squadron); 1949-54 connected with Naval Air Station Barbers Point, T. H.; 1954 to present date aboard the U. S. S. *General G. M. Randall* (TAP-115).

Family status: Wife, Soledad, born November 1, 1928, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

All known administrative remedies have been investigated and none will give the desired relief. I have been informed that my only recourse is to appeal to you to introduce a bill in Congress on my behalf.

I have been in the United States Navy for 9 years and during that period I have been working toward United States citizenship for me and my family. All avenues are closed to me at this time. My commanding officer, Captain Kusebauch, United States Navy, has aided me in my efforts. I would sincerely appreciate any efforts on your part in my behalf.

If any further information is necessary please reply to the return address.

Very respectfully,

ALVARO A. JOSE.

U. S. S. "GENERAL GEORGE M. RANDALL" (TAP-115),  
*Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif., January 10, 1955.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

*To the Honorable Senator Jackson:*

Alvaro A. Jose's, stewardman, service in the Navy is as indicated in his letter dated January 7, 1955.

He has an excellent record in the Navy, and from my observations of him, he has proven himself to be sober, reliable, industrious, and an asset to any command.

I believe any aid leading to Jose's citizenship would be beneficial to the United States Navy and to the United States. I therefore hope that the Senator will give Jose's plea favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,

A. KUSEBAUCH,  
*Captain, USN. Commanding Officer.*



*Hedi Gertrude Spiecker—S. 717, by Senator Russell*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 43-year-old native and citizen of Germany who entered the United States on March 18, 1952, as a visitor. On March 22, 1952, the beneficiary was married to a United States citizen member of our Armed Forces who served in Korea and is presently stationed in Yuma, Ariz. The beneficiary's parents and two children of a former marriage were either killed by the Russian Army or taken captive. A nonquota visa petition was approved June 6, 1952, conditioned upon furnishing satisfactory proof of her former husband's death, which proof has been unobtainable, inasmuch as he died in the Russian Zone of Germany. In the absence of such proof she cannot qualify for nonquota status.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated August 27, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3449 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same alien reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3449) for the relief of Hedi Gertrude Spiecker, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Atlanta, Ga., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Germany.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE HEDI GERTRUD SPIECKER, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3441

The beneficiary, Hedi Gertrud Spiecker, formerly Hedi Gertrud Podszuweit, nee Morganstern, a native and citizen of Germany, was born on May 20, 1912, in Gumbinnen, East Prussia, Germany. Her last residence abroad was at Munich, Germany. Her only entry into the United States was on March 18, 1952, at New York, N. Y., at a temporary visitor. She was granted extensions of temporary stay in the United States, the last extension expired on January 23, 1954. Deportation proceedings have been instituted and she is charged with, after admission as a visitor for pleasure she has failed to comply with the conditions of such status. The case is presently awaiting a hearing by a special inquiry officer.

The beneficiary was married to Sfc. Robert Thomas Spiecker, a native and citizen of the United States on March 22, 1952, at Columbus, Ga. Sergeant Spiecker is presently stationed in Korea as a member of the United States Army and has about 13½ years' service in the Army.

According to the testimony of the beneficiary, she completed 12 years of schooling in Germany. Her only political activities consisted of assisting in publishing an anti-Nazi newspaper in Gumbinnen, Germany, in 1933 and 1934. She testified that she was arrested by the Nazi Government at Gumbinnen, Germany, in 1933 and charged with working against the Nazi Party. After being held for about 3 months she was released because of insufficient evidence. The beneficiary has further testified that she has no close relatives in the United States other than her husband, and no close relatives in Germany. Her parents and two children by a former marriage were either killed by the Russian Army, or taken captive. The beneficiary is not employed and is supported solely by her husband. They have an accumulative net worth of about five or six thousand dollars.

A nonquota immigration visa petition in behalf of the beneficiary was approved by this Service on June 6, 1952, conditioned upon furnishing satisfactory proof of the death of her former husband. The beneficiary has been unable to obtain proof of this death of her former husband who died in the Russian Zone of Germany. In the absence of such proof she cannot qualify for nonquota status.

Senator Richard B. Russell, the author of the bill, submitted the following information in connection with the case:

DETACHMENT No. 1, 6016 S. U., YUMA TEST STATION,  
Yuma, Ariz., February 3, 1955.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: I am taking the liberty of writing you direct regarding the reintroduction of a bill before Congress by you on Hedi Gertrude Spiecker, my wife.

The primary purpose of this letter is to inform you of the latest developments in connection with my wife's citizenship. On January 27, 1955, a hearing was held by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at El Centro, Calif. The final decision was that my wife will have to be deported or leave the country voluntarily by March 1, 1955. I am enclosing a copy of that hearing.

I realize, Senator, that you are a very busy man and I appreciate your efforts and assistance in attempting to obtain citizenship for my wife through the media of the bill before Congress.

The latest developments in this matter do not allow much time and I was wondering if we could impose upon you to possibly get an extension of temporary stay.

Sincerely,

ROBERT T. SPIECKER.

*Vaclav Majer, Irma Majer, and Vaclav Majer, Jr.—S. 762, by Senator Hruska*

The beneficiaries of the bill are a 51-year-old father, a native of Czechoslovakia, his 36-year-old wife, a native of Austria and citizen of Czechoslovakia and their 5-year-old son born in England. They claim to be stateless. The beneficiaries last entered the United States on August 21, 1951, at New York when they were admitted as visitors. They now have a citizen daughter 1½ years old. The father was Food Minister in Czechoslovakia from 1945 to 1948 when he fled after the Communist coup. He presently occupies the position of vice president of the Counsel of Free Czechoslovakia, 2051 Park Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A letter with attached memorandum, dated May 9, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 762) for the relief of Vaclav Majer, his wife, Irma Majer, and their son, Vaclav Majer, Jr., there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Washington, D. C., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that three numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

Mr. Majer is chargeable to the quota of Czechoslovakia. Mrs. Majer is chargeable to the quota of Austria. Their son, Vaclav, Jr., is chargeable to the quota of Great Britain.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE VACLAV MAJER, HIS WIFE, IRMA MAJER, AND THEIR SON, VACLAV MAJER, JR., BENEFICIARIES OF S. 762.

All the beneficiaries are residing at 1106 Allison Street NW., Washington, D. C. Vaclav Majer was born in Pochvalov, Czechoslovakia, January 22, 1904, and his wife, Irma Majer nee Linhart, in Vienna, Austria, on August 2, 1918. The wife's parents were both Czechoslovakian citizens and she derived Czechoslovakian citizenship from her parents at birth. Their son, Vaclav Majer, Jr., was born in London, England, on July 4, 1950. The entire family's last residence abroad was in London, England. The entire family last entered the United States on August 21, 1951, at New York, N. Y., and were admitted as temporary visitors until January 7, 1952. Subjects received one extension of their temporary stay. No further extensions were granted to them because of the refusal of the British Government to revalidate their British travel documents.

Deportation proceedings have been instituted against the three aliens and they have been found to be deportable from the United States on the grounds that after their admission to the United States as nonimmigrants they have failed to comply with the conditions of such status. An opportunity afforded them to apply for voluntary departure was declined by subjects. Warrants of deportation are outstanding in the cases of the three aliens.

Vaclav Majer is presently occupying the position as vice president of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, 2051 Park Road NW., Washington, D. C., and receives a subsistence of \$350 per month for his services. Vaclav Majer was active in politics in Czechoslovakia and his last political post in Czechoslovakia was Food Minister in the Czechoslovakian Government from 1945 until the Communist coup in 1948.

Irma Majer held various secretarial jobs in Czechoslovakia with various political organizations but was never actively involved in the political structure of Czechoslovakia. Irma Majer is unemployed and has not been employed during her residence in the United States. The wife and son are totally dependent on the father, Vaclav Majer, for support.

The above-named three aliens have no close relatives in the United States or abroad.

The adult aliens became the parents of a female child born to Irma Majer in the United States approximately 1½ years ago.

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COUNCIL OF FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA,  
*Washington, D. C., June 22, 1953.*

HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HRUSKA: The Council of Free Czechoslovakia hereby testifies that Mr. Vaclav Majer, born January 22, 1904, in Pochvalov in Czechoslovakia, a Czechoslovak citizen, now stateless, former Minister of Food of the Czechoslovak Government and member of the Czechoslovak Parliament from 1945 until 1948, now living at 1106 Allison Street, NW., Washington, D. C., is in exile since July 1948 because of his democratic and anti-Communist conviction and because of the Communist putsch in February 1948. He has been residing in the United States since October 21, 1951.

Mr. Vaclav Majer is the vice chairman of the central committee and a member of the executive committee of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia which is sponsored by the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc. in New York; he also contributes to Radio Free Europe in New York.

The Council of Free Czechoslovakia recommends earnestly that the request of permanent residence for Vaclav Majer be made the subject of a special bill.

Very sincerely yours,

DR. PETR ZENKL,  
*Chairman of Executive Committee.*  
DR. JOZEF LETTRICH,  
*Vice Chairman of Executive Committee.*

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
AMERICAN EMBASSY,  
Beirut, Lebanon, June 19, 1953.

Hon. ROMAN L. HRUSKA,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. HRUSKA: Mr. Vaclav Majer, 1106 Allison Street NW., Washington, D. C., a citizen of Czechoslovakia, writes me that his continued residence in the United States depends upon whether or not a private bill can be passed by Congress permitting him to remain; also that you are preparing such a private bill for him and his family. He has suggested that I write to you on this subject.

In 1944 and early 1945 I was assigned as political officer in the American Embassy in London near the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile. At that time I had many contacts with Mr. Majer, who was a member of President Benes' government-in-exile. As soon as it became possible to return to Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1945, I proceeded to Prague and reopened our Embassy there. At the same time Mr. Majer became a Cabinet Minister in President Benes' postwar government in Prague and continued as such until the Communist coup of February 1948. Concurrently he was entrusted with running the Czechoslovak branch of the UNRRA.

During the period mentioned, I had frequent official contacts with Mr. Majer which afforded ample opportunity to observe his attachment to the principles of democracy. He was one of the most courageous and ardent opponents of the Communist operations in that country. When the Communists assumed power in Czechoslovakia in February 1948, Mr. Majer was placed under police guard until July 1948, when he managed to escape to the United States Zone in Germany.

I was later assigned as counselor of the American Embassy in London in 1949 and 1950, at which time Mr. Majer was present in that city and was active in the affairs of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia. I believe that Mr. Majer has always maintained his democratic and anti-Communist attitude without compromise and at great sacrifice to his own convenience and personal fortunes. I regard him as definitely a man of principles in line with our own concepts of freedom and democratic government in the United States.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. BRUINS,  
*Counselor of Embassy.*

*Chocura Yoshida—S. 763, by Senator Hruska*

The beneficiary of the bill is a 26-year-old native and citizen of Japan who last entered the United States on February 1, 1951, at San Francisco, Calif., when he was admitted as a student. He is single and resides at Doan College, Crete, Nebr., where he is majoring in science. He is attending school on a scholarship and desires to continue studies in medicine. The beneficiary's parents were killed in the bombing of Hiroshima and he has no close relatives other than an uncle who lives in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 16, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 763) for the relief of Chocura Yoshida, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Omaha, Nebr., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.



This bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Japan.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_, Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE FILES RE CHOCURA YOSHIDA, BENEFICIARY OF S. 763, 84TH  
CONGRESS

The beneficiary, Chocura Yoshida, also known as Choc Yoshida, was born on January 1, 1929, at Hiroshima, Japan, and is a citizen of Japan. He is single and resides at Men's Hall, Doan College, Crete, Nebr. The beneficiary is in his senior year at that school, majoring in science.

The beneficiary's school expenses are borne by a Cooper Foundation scholarship, which includes board, room, and tuition. He is unemployed and has no income other than the benefits of the scholarship. He has no assets at this time.

The beneficiary's only known close relative is an uncle, Kenkiti Morimoto, who resides at 2883 Candelaria Avenue NW., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The beneficiary arrived in the United States at San Francisco, Calif., on February 1, 1951, and was admitted as a student. He received several extensions of his temporary admission, the last of which was to expire on June 1, 1955. On March 9, 1955, he violated his status by expressing his intention to remain permanently in the United States. On March 21, 1955, a warrant for his arrest in deportation proceedings was issued based on the charge that, after admission to the United States as a student, he had failed to maintain the status to which it was changed, to wit, a nonimmigrant under section 101 (a) (15) (F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. He was found deportable on April 18, 1955, and was granted the privilege of departing voluntarily from the United States, with the alternate of the entry of an order of deportation if he fails to so depart.

The beneficiary was given a physical examination on November 19, 1954, at a hospital facility in Lincoln, Nebr. As a result, it was concluded that "The findings are believed to represent a healed fibroid type of pulmonary tuberculosis." The beneficiary has indicated that he had a tubercular condition when he was 11 years of age and also during part of the time he was in high school in Japan, but thought he had been cured.

Senator Hruska, the author of the bill, has submitted the following letters in support of the bill:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,  
June 21, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,  
*Chairman, Immigration Subcommittee,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: There is pending before your subcommittee, S. 763, for the relief of Chokuro Yoshida. I am enclosing some letters pertaining to this young man, which I believe will be helpful to the committee in considering my bill.

As you will note, this young fellow is a war orphan. He has completed his premedical training and hopes to enter medical school. He appears to be a very conscientious, hard-working young fellow, and I believe would be a credit to this country if admitted for permanent residence.

Sincerely yours,

ROMAN L. HRUSKA,  
*United States Senator, Nebraska.*

DOANE COLLEGE,  
Crete, Nebr., March 18, 1955.

Hon. ROMAN L. HRUSKA,  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: Last week an officer from the Department of Justice came over to interview me and asked me many questions. He mentioned that if the bill does not pass I shall be ordered deported from the United States.

I am a little concerned in case I have to leave the country. If my statement would somehow help the bill to pass I would like to tell you again, even though Mr. Novak and Mr. Kaufman have written you before, clearly and sincerely why I am asking to get permanent residence.

After the war I received 4 years' scholarship help from the Cooper Foundation in Lincoln, Nebr., to study at Doane College. While I have been in the United States I have tried to adapt myself to the life in this country and make many friends. I love this country like my motherland. While in school I had a desire to be a doctor like my father, and I studied in that direction. My parents were killed in the war at Hiroshima, Japan, which is my hometown; and I have my guardian uncle and aunt in Albuquerque, N. Mex. When I graduate from the college I wish to join the United States Army and serve this country. I tried in this respect, but my status as a student does not allow the procedure. Therefore I am asking for a special act to change my status.

If I am accepted as a permanent resident, I am going to serve in the Army, and after that I am going to study medicine to be a doctor.

I don't know if my motive would help in consideration of the bill, but I sincerely hope and pray that the bill will be accepted by the Congress.

In taking up this bill for me I am forever grateful to you for all that you have done for me.

Very sincerely yours,

CHOKURO YOSHIDA.

OMAHA, NEBR., January 2, 1955.

Hon. ROMAN L. HRUSKA,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am a medical student at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine in Omaha. While taking my premedical training at Doane College, Crete, Nebr., I roomed with a Japanese boy named Chocura Yoshida, who came to this country in January 1951. His student visa will expire shortly after his graduation from Doane in June 1955, and he is scheduled to return to Japan at that time.

Choc would like to become a citizen of the United States. We have investigated the possibility of his becoming eligible for naturalization by service in the Armed Forces. Under present enlistment, draft, and immigration regulations, however, it is not possible for him either to enlist or to be drafted.

The problem is this: Choc is at present on a student visa. To be eligible for naturalization, he must be on an immigration quota. The Immigration Service does not have power to transfer him from a student visa to an immigration quota. There are two ways for him to get on such a quota: (1) Return to Japan when his student visa expires in June 1955, and apply as an immigrant to the United States. I understand that the quota for Japanese is small, so his chances here would not be great. (2) The United States Congress has authority by special act to transfer an alien from a student visa to an immigration quota. I understand that you may be in Omaha next week, and I would like to ask the favor of an appointment with you at your convenience to discuss the possibility of your proposing such a special act in Choc's behalf.

Let me give you more personal information about Choc. He is 23 years old, and was born in Hiroshima, Japan, where his father (a physician), his mother, and two sisters were killed in the 1945 atomic-bomb explosion. A younger sister is still living there. Because of the death of most of his family, the Cooper Foundation awarded Choc a 4-year scholarship to study at Doane College, and the United States Army furnished his transportation to the United States. He has taken a premedical course, has made a good record and many friends, will graduate with an A. B. in June 1955, and would like to enter an American medical school.

When Choc arrived at Doane in 1951, he was assigned a room with another Japanese boy, but soon asked for an American roommate because he wanted "to be an American boy and learn how Americans live." We lived together for the next 1½ years. During that time and since, he has said many times, "This is my country, Jack. I wish I could be a citizen." I will sincerely appreciate anything you can do to help us grant him this wish. He loves our country very much. We could be proud to have him as a fellow citizen.

Sincerely,

JACK KAUFMANN.

WAYNE CITY SCHOOLS,  
Wayne, Nebr., May 31, 1955.

Senator ROMAN HRUSKA,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It has been brought to my attention that there is a bill before Congress which would allow aliens to volunteer for 2 years service in the Armed Forces of the United States, after which they would become citizens.

Chokuro Yoshida, a survivor of the Hiroshima bombing, would like very much to take advantage of this bill. "Choc" received his bachelor of arts degree from Doane College, Crete, Nebr., this spring, with a major in physical sciences. During his 4 years in college Mr. Yoshida became completely Americanized, and won the friendship of all those who met him. Since both his parents were killed in the atomic blast, there is little incentive to return to Japan, which he will have to do by fall if the aforementioned legislation is not passed.

I consider it an honor and privilege to write this letter in "Choc's" behalf, and urge you to do whatever possible to help this grand little guy remain in this country.

Respectfully yours,

EARL GREEN,  
Instrumental Music Director.

Upon consideration of all the facts in each case included in this bill, the committee is of the opinion that S. 117, as amended, should be enacted and accordingly recommends that the bill do pass.

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